THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL

ENGELHARD & SAUNDERS,
Editors and Proprietors.

ALL LETTERS ON BUSINESS MUST BE ADDRESSED TO

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION

DAILY JOURNAL is mailed to subscribers at Four Dollars per month. For three months, SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS additional is charged.

WEEKLY JOURNAL at Two Dollars per year, or One Dollar for six months. Clubs of ten sent to the WEEKLY for $18 a year.

Wilmington Journal.

VOL. 30. WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, JUNE 12, 1874. NO. 24.

RATES OF ADVERTISING

One Square, one week	$1 0
One Square, two weeks	1 50
One Square, one month	2 5
One Square, three months	7 00
One Square, six months	13 00

Additional Squares at proportional rates.

A Square is equal to TEN SOLID LINES of advertising type.

Cash, invariably in advance.

NATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE.

WASHINGTON CITY, June 1, 1874.

[illegible] was what is called here Memorial Day," and it is no less [illegible] pleasing to note the [illegible] the short year has brought [illegible] the matter of its observance. [illegible], it will be remembered, the [illegible] Arlington was closed by [illegible] Secretary to all persons [illegible] flowers upon the graves [illegible] Confederate dead there buried. [illegible] was carried so far [illegible] flowers upon Confederate [illegible] soldiers were removed [illegible] authority. Yesterday [illegible] ceremonial prevailed, the [illegible] having made a for [illegible] Washington that the Confederacy [illegible] of orderly persons [illegible] to pay its respect to the [illegible] dead, no matter on [illegible] they fell. And not only [illegible] scattered the customary [illegible] were generously extended to [illegible] Confederates in the city, [illegible] that the pleasure of hear- [illegible] a soul-stirring [illegible] address could be [illegible] to believe that [illegible] improvement in the [illegible] sentiment of the [illegible] since the [illegible] Ku Klux Outrages [illegible] Bill, Senatorial and [illegible] Official favors [illegible] were their report [illegible] failed to be acted [illegible] and to become [illegible] that was done [illegible] the preference even [illegible] to party purposes. New [illegible] Middle may honor [illegible] Carolina, and in favor [illegible] who did the deed [illegible] the honor of their State, [illegible] the gallant [illegible] and Mrs. Logan per- [illegible] Lincoln, Stanton and [illegible] Washington, in his speech to his friends [illegible] lauded him, the other evening, [illegible] that the error and early dis- [illegible] the leader of carpet baggism [illegible] not retard the Radical party was too [illegible] only discernible from conversations [illegible] with the leaders of that party in Washington City, but that it was visible in the elections. The same may truly be [illegible] hoped all along that the necessity for extraordinary special legislation would soon pass away, and that ere long matters might return to their normal condition.

In due time the Southern States were all readmitted, ample constitutional provisions were made for the freedman's enjoyment of the rights of citizenship, and needed safeguards were taken to prevent the demolition of the structure which had demanded the sacrifice of so much life and treasure in its erection. From that hour the Southern States stood once more upon the same plane with the other members of the Union. It was not the object of Congressional legislation to give the Southern Republican party a perpetual lease of power. But yet such a misapprehension seems to have arisen in some quarters in reference to the reconstruction policy. If the Southern politicians are defeated at the ballot box they pack up their carpet-bags and start for Washington. They are too often represented in Washington by two of their own kidney, and it is deliberately proposed that that body shall waste the public time and commit acts of gross partisanship to elect men whom their fellow citizens have rejected.

Now, there has been too much of this nonsense. The way to check it effectually is for Congress flatly and unequivocally to let the Southern Republicans understand that they must settle their private grievances as they best can. They must learn, further more, that unless they show themselves worthy of public confidence, they must ere long be remanded to positions in obscurity or disgrace. In many of the Southern States the conduct of the Republican leaders is anything but honorable. Unscrupulous, venal and tyrannous, they seem to have no idea of government beyond an illegal acquisition or retention of power and systematic plunder of the people. The Southern Republican party must get rid of such men. Such scandals as have been witnessed in Louisiana, Arkansas and South Carolina must not be repeated. Among the unintelligent colored voters, many of the men in power keep their influence by representing that they are backed up at Washington. This misrepresentation can easily be made clear to the comprehension of even the dullest freedman. The Southern "delegations" that are hanging around Washington must be made to feel that their game is up, that they must henceforth take care of themselves. There is no reason why the Republican party of the South should not command the respect and secure the co-operation of the best men of both races. It will do so as soon as it rids itself of a set of pestilent rascals who do not deserve decent treatment in any honest community. The time must soon come [illegible] there will be no room among Southern Republicans for such men as Pinchback, Kellogg, Baxter, Clayton, Moses and a crowd of other just such precious specimens of political depravity.

NORTHERN SENTIMENT.

No reader of the current political history of the day will fail to be struck with the marked change in the tone and sentiment of the leading organs of the Radical party at the North. Col. Watterson, in his speech to his friends [illegible] alluded to, the other evening, [illegible] that the error and early dis- [illegible] the leader of carpet baggism [illegible] not retard the Radical party was too [illegible] only discernible from conversations [illegible] with the leaders of that party in Washington City, but that it was visible in the elections. The same may truly be [illegible] hoped all along that the necessity for extraordinary special legislation would soon pass away, and that ere long matters might return to their normal condition.

In due time the Southern States were all readmitted, ample constitutional provisions were made for the freedman's enjoyment of the rights of citizenship, and needed safeguards were taken to prevent the demolition of the structure which had demanded the sacrifice of so much life and treasure in its erection. From that hour the Southern States stood once more upon the same plane with the other members of the Union. It was not the object of Congressional legislation to give the Southern Republican party a perpetual lease of power. But yet such a misapprehension seems to have arisen in some quarters in reference to the reconstruction policy. If the Southern politicians are defeated at the ballot box they pack up their carpet-bags and start for Washington. They are too often represented in Washington by two of their own kidney, and it is deliberately proposed that that body shall waste the public time and commit acts of gross partisanship to elect men whom their fellow citizens have rejected.

Now, there has been too much of this nonsense. The way to check it effectually is for Congress flatly and unequivocally to let the Southern Republicans understand that they must settle their private grievances as they best can. They must learn, further more, that unless they show themselves worthy of public confidence, they must ere long be remanded to positions in obscurity or disgrace. In many of the Southern States the conduct of the Republican leaders is anything but honorable. Unscrupulous, venal and tyrannous, they seem to have no idea of government beyond an illegal acquisition or retention of power and systematic plunder of the people. The Southern Republican party must get rid of such men. Such scandals as have been witnessed in Louisiana, Arkansas and South Carolina must not be repeated. Among the unintelligent colored voters, many of the men in power keep their influence by representing that they are backed up at Washington. This misrepresentation can easily be made clear to the comprehension of even the dullest freedman. The Southern "delegations" that are hanging around Washington must be made to feel that their game is up, that they must henceforth take care of themselves. There is no reason why the Republican party of the South should not command the respect and secure the co-operation of the best men of both races. It will do so as soon as it rids itself of a set of pestilent rascals who do not deserve decent treatment in any honest community. The time must soon come [illegible] there will be no room among Southern Republicans for such men as Pinchback, Kellogg, Baxter, Clayton, Moses and a crowd of other just such precious specimens of political depravity.

The extreme [illegible] which State rights theories [illegible] to which Southern Republicans [illegible] and had brought [illegible] about a reaction, and that reaction has [illegible] many people to think that States rights belong to the dead and gone [illegible] questions, and that any man who talks about State rights is [illegible] readily answered when he is called a [illegible]. It is unnecessary to say [illegible] any intelligent reader that this view [illegible] a miserably hollow one, and that in reality *the right of States to govern themselves is dear to the people of every State*. And it ought to be dear to them, for when they abandon it they will have utterly forsaken the system of government established under the Federal Constitution. They may set up something else in its place, which may be called by any name that may please the persons then living; but it will not be the government designed by the founders of the Constitution. It may be a civil polity based upon plutocracy, or it may be a monarchy or despotism; but it will no longer be a constitutional republic such as we have seen here for nearly a hundred years. The people will not consent to see either a Poland or an Ireland created on this soil.

Look at South Carolina. The facts in reference to that State seem to be about as well established as any historical facts can be, and they amount to this: the negroes, assisted by rascally whites, have held a sort of grand orgie in the State for several years past, have swallowed up among them pretty nearly all the private property in the State, have ruined what may be called the native citizens even more thoroughly than the war had done, have robbed and harried like so many highwaymen, and have reduced the State to a condition which must shock every man who sees it or reads about it. The very Governor of the State is a thief. The Legislature is a gang of thieves. Is this a "Republican government" such as the Constitution expressly guarantees to all the States?"

We venture to say that is not—that, on the contrary, it is a government of which the Republic has every reason to be ashamed. * * Now it is folly to suppose that the Republican party, as an organization, will continue much longer to look on with perfect satisfaction at this great failure. The leaders of the present moment may not pay any attention to the subject; but if they do not, other leaders will arise who *will* see that justice is done. Last week we all witnessed the United States Senate engaged for about twenty-four hours at a stretch in passing a bill for the benefit of the negro, merely out of a sentimental sort of deference to the wishes of a deceased Senator. Respect for the dead is incumbent on us all, but legislation should be based on a careful and wise regard for the welfare of the living, not upon "mandates," real or fictitious, of the dead. The negro has had a very fair amount of protection. It is important before going any further to find out what use he had made of the freedom given to him; in what way he has exercised the vast political powers with which he has been endowed; what sort of a government he has helped to set up in the States where he is most powerful; whether, in short, he at this moment stands in need of protection from the white man, or the white man stands in need of protection from him. If Mr. Eaton intends to raise these questions, depend upon it he will obtain an audience, and he cannot be suppressed by groans and howls, and we, for our part, shall not join in any such attempts at suppression. We should like to see the questions taken up by Republicans. Mr. Carpenter made a great beginning in reference to Louisiana. Such a work would be far more conducive to the good government now and hereafter, than the heedless passage of sentimental bills in favor of the negro.

The Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser*, also a leading Republican organ, of Western New York, gives the following wise advice to its party friends in the South:

"The Arkansas politicians have sent a delegation to Congress. When will the Southern Republicans appreciate the fact that they can no longer run to Washington with the story of their grievances and ask for Federal aid in settling their private quarrels? Close upon the end of the war, when the South was the expedition of political adventurers when hundreds of thousands of freedmen were without adequate protection, when loyal men were surrounded by those who had raised their hands against the Government, and when obedience to Federal laws was exacted from those who had defied them, at such a crisis Congress felt compelled to strain its Constitutional prerogatives, to make a virtue of necessity, and to so shape legislation that the war for the preservation of the nation would not prove a total failure. In the pursuance of this policy Congress was compelled to side with those who were loyal to the Union, obedient to the Government, and in favor of rendering equal and exact justice to all men, both before the law and at the ballot-box. The loyal people of the country recognized the peculiarity of the crisis. They saw that the policy pursued must be of the emergency, even though it trespassed upon Constitutional limits. But it was hoped all along that the necessity for extraordinary special legislation would soon pass away, and that ere long matters might return to their normal condition.

In due time the Southern States were all readmitted, ample constitutional provisions were made for the freedman's enjoyment of the rights of citizenship, and needed safeguards were taken to prevent the demolition of the structure which had demanded the sacrifice of so much life and treasure in its erection. From that hour the Southern States stood once more upon the same plane with the other members of the Union. It was not the object of Congressional legislation to give the Southern Republican party a perpetual lease of power. But yet such a misapprehension seems to have arisen in some quarters in reference to the reconstruction policy. If the Southern politicians are defeated at the ballot box they pack up their carpet-bags and start for Washington. They are too often represented in Washington by two of their own kidney, and it is deliberately proposed that that body shall waste the public time and commit acts of gross partisanship to elect men whom their fellow citizens have rejected.

Now, there has been too much of this nonsense. The way to check it effectually is for Congress flatly and unequivocally to let the Southern Republicans understand that they must settle their private grievances as they best can. They must learn, further more, that unless they show themselves worthy of public confidence, they must ere long be remanded to positions in obscurity or disgrace. In many of the Southern States the conduct of the Republican leaders is anything but honorable. Unscrupulous, venal and tyrannous, they seem to have no idea of government beyond an illegal acquisition or retention of power and systematic plunder of the people. The Southern Republican party must get rid of such men. Such scandals as have been witnessed in Louisiana, Arkansas and South Carolina must not be repeated. Among the unintelligent colored voters, many of the men in power keep their influence by representing that they are backed up at Washington. This misrepresentation can easily be made clear to the comprehension of even the dullest freedman. The Southern "delegations" that are hanging around Washington must be made to feel that their game is up, that they must henceforth take care of themselves. There is no reason why the Republican party of the South should not command the respect and secure the co-operation of the best men of both races. It will do so as soon as it rids itself of a set of pestilent rascals who do not deserve decent treatment in any honest community. The time must soon come [illegible] there will be no room among Southern Republicans for such men as Pinchback, Kellogg, Baxter, Clayton, Moses and a crowd of other just such precious specimens of political depravity.

As a fair sample of what is being said by leading Radical papers, we give below extract from two, which are conspicuous in their devotion and for their determination to uphold the doctrine of State Rights, a rather [illegible] affair, as it is now [illegible] by those who could not perceive [illegible] that they would sup- [illegible] portray principle of the Democratic party. Other papers than the New York *Times*, and in other latitude than at the South, it has been deemed a subject to excite comment, as it is well known that most of those who talked about [illegible] to call them "Bourbons," [illegible] Radical papers at the North [illegible] its weakness, probably [illegible] papers at the South will [illegible]

The New York *Times* in a leading [illegible] comments as follows [illegible] the recent declaration of [illegible] the newly elected Senator [illegible] Connecticut, that he would "try [illegible] away the Federal bayonets [illegible] them in the South, so that [illegible] the land shall have the [illegible] of local government, and [illegible] exercise of it, as our own [illegible] do:

"Now, this is a very extraordinary [illegible] for a Senator elect to make. [illegible] is not necessary to suppose that he had lived so continuously a life too remote to suppose that he had lived so continuously a life too remote to suppose that he had lived so continuously a life too remote

Wilmington Journal.

WILMINGTON, N. C:

FRIDAY, JUNE 12, 1874.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

WASHINGTON CITY, June 4, 1874.

My Dear Journal:

Doubtless one of the most interesting questions to your readers is will the Civil Rights Bill pass the House of Representatives, and it gives me much pleasure to be able to say that I believe it will not.

WHY THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL WILL NOT PASS THE HOUSE.

There was already more business before that body than could possibly be transacted before the adjournment, when the Civil Rights Bill came over from the Senate. Indeed the bill is not now strictly speaking before the House, but upon the speakers table awaiting reference to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Butler the Beast has made several attempts to get the bill referred, so as to report it back for the purpose of having it acted upon; but before this can be done the rules of order adopted by the House for the government of its proceedings must be suspended. To suspend the rules requires a vote of two thirds of all the members present and herein lies the advantage of the Democrats. The day for the adjournment being fixed and it being impossible to reach the bill in regular order, they have it in their power to compel the House to respect their wishes, even though they are in a minority.

It requires, however, great watchfulness and close attention to business on the part of the Democrats to maintain their advantage, as the Radicals lack but a few votes of having the necessary two thirds.

I think the Southern people can rely on the fidelity of the Democrats of the House to defeat this monstrous legacy of Mr. Sumner's hate and fanaticism. Nor should North Carolinians especially, forget the fact that a Republican Representative from their own State dared to disregard the shackles of party and unite with the Democrats in averting from them and from the whole South this great evil. Many things may be pardoned to Billy Smith for his refusal to vote for the Civil Rights Bill.

For the reasons given above I think the Democrats will be able to prevent the passage of the Civil Rights Bill, but it is only a matter of opinion and not by any means a matter of certainty. If the House can by any process get the bill under consideration the previous question will be called and the bill passed. A resort to parliamentary tactics by the Democrats is the only thing that will save us now.

CONFEDERATE REUNION.

A party of five gentlemen left the House of Representatives together today, an accidental gathering of members and others who happened to be upon the floor of the House. They had not proceeded far when they were joined by two others, one of whom congratulated himself upon having met so "loyal" a company, and thereupon the roll was called with the following result: Major Generals, 2; Brigadier Generals, 1; Colonel, 1, all late of the Confederate States Army. They were Major Generals Sam Jones and C. M. Wilcox, Brigadier Generals Crossland, Phil Cooke, Dubose and Rosser and your correspondent. You may be quite sure the reunion was a pleasant one.

THE LADIES.

The women here that one meets on the street have a wonderfully *pith* not to say shrunken look. They do not look larger than, well, I will say it would be difficult to surround a five gallon whiskey keg with one of their skirts, and they don't seem to wear a great many of them either, judging from appearances. How the dear creatures manage to walk under such untoward circumstances, I cannot understand. They must indeed, be wonderfully made. Of course the demand for newspapers has diminished. Occasionally one sees the old style but not often. But let them dress as they will they are pretty, and on a pleasant evening the sight to be seen on Pennsylvania Avenue is one well worth looking at.

The reception room in which Senators receive their visitors at the Capitol is a very pleasant one, commands a fine view of the city and gets its full share of whatever breeze there may be and it has been a favorite resort with me in my idle moments. While there I have been constantly struck with the fact that the number of ladies who had business with Senators was considerably in excess of that of the men. But lest this may be misinterpreted by some evil minded persons, I will say that the proportion of handsome and young women was disagreeably small: indeed, I heard one venerable dame say she was seventy-six years old.

DR. MARY WALKER.

Speaking of ladies, I saw Dr. Mary Walker, on the street and again at the Capitol to-day. She wore a long coat that struck her about the knees or a little below, it was buttoned about as tightly around the waist as gentlemen generally wear their coats. An unmistakable pair of breeches and I presume the usual other articles of male attire together with a sun shade that seemed about a cross between a parasol and an umbrella, completed her costume. There was considerable style about her and she stepped along as if fully conscious of her world wide fame.

[illegible] AND THE MORMONS.

Speaking of ladies reminds me also that I heard the delegate from Utah make a speech in opposition to the bill then pending in the House to diminish the jurisdiction of the Mormon Courts and to increase that of the Federal Courts. The delegate is named Cannon and is one of the elders or apostles. He spoke well, much better than the average of the Gentiles whom I have heard in the House. His declamation was good, his grammar was good, and his argument was well put, and he had voice enough to make himself heard all over the Chamber.—Exactly how many wives he has, is not known, as he does not seem very communicative on the subject. He was once asked the question directly and his reply was "I have enough wives of my own to keep me from running after those of other men." Since then his marital relations have not been so much inquired into. Of course a man who has a whole plantation of wives and still lives was worth looking at and I looked at him. He is about fifty years of age, growing bald, rather under average height, of florid complexion and weighs about one hundred and sixty pounds I should say, when in good fighting trim. His speech was listened to with marked attention, but it did not avail to stop the passage of the bill. So much for the ladies.

THE WASHINGTON PRESS.

Of course there is any quantity of newspaper men here of every degree, both high and low. There is not, however, a first-class daily published in the city; nor is there a Democratic paper of any sort published here. Democratic papers have not thrived here since the war. One reason doubtless why papers published here do not prosper is simply the want of patronage, owing to the competition with the Baltimore papers and the great New York dailies. The Baltimore papers are here before breakfast, and the New York papers are here before dinner is over and by free use of telegrams contain quite as full accounts of Congressional proceedings, local news, &c., &c., as do the city papers. The life of a newspaper man during the session of Congress is a hard one. Eternal vigilance is the price of news as well as of liberty. No hawk ever watched its prey with keener eye than does the newspaper man watch every public personage here, from the President down to his waiting boy. Of course they are popular, for what public man would like to offend one who is at once the eyes and the ears and the mouth of the New York *Herald*, for instance? And their name is legion. Bright, sharp, quick, intelligent, ready fellows they are too, and keen, cool and self-possessed, with just a trifle of assurance. This is not the atmosphere for a dull man or a slow one, and one troubled with over much modesty had better unload at once.

MR. SECRETARY BRISTOW.

The resignation of Mr. Richardson and the nomination of Mr. Bristow, of Kentucky, to succeed him as Secretary of the Treasury did not take any one by surprise. Mr. Bristow was next on the President's list for promotion. It will be remembered that the President nominated him for the place of Attorney-General when he sent in the name of Attorney-General Williams for the vacant Chief Justice's place on the bench of the Supreme Court. Bristow was bound to have the first vacancy. The Treasury happened to be vacant first and he got it, as he doubtless would have gotten either the War or Navy Department, had either Mr. Belknap or Mr. Robeson fortunately turned up missing. But the best thing of it all and I am sorry to say the strongest under this Administration, is that Mr. Bristow bears the reputation of being a man of strict integrity, of good talents and incorruptibleness. It is true he is supposed to know nothing in the world about finance, but it is such a great stride in the right direction for an appointee of Grant's to be both intelligent and honest that we are not disposed to quarrel merely because he knows nothing about the business he is appointed to do. Heretofore our high Federal officials and our low ones too have not only been ignorant but corrupt. It is supposed that Mr. Bristow will, at least, not sign any Sanborn contracts without reading them as did his predecessors. S.

RADICALISM IN NEW HANOVER COUNTY.

The nominations made by the Radical Convention on Saturday last, for members of the General Assembly from the county of New Hanover, deserve something more than a mere passing notice.

New Hanover county, with a white population of 11,779, is to be represented in both branches of the Legislature by negroes, and by negroes alone. New Hanover county, with a white population unsurpassed by any in character and intelligence, is to be represented in both branches of the Legislature, not only by negroes, but by negroes of the most ignorant kind; so ignorant, indeed, that we venture to say that the whole delegation by its own unaided efforts would be unable, in a whole year's time, to write correctly a single sentence. New Hanover county, with property to the value of five millions of dollars, is to be represented in the Legislature by four men, from whom individually and collectively, we venture to say, it will be impossible by any process known to the law to collect as many hundred dollars.

And to this complexion we have come at last. White men are to be represented by negroes and by negroes alone; intelligence is to be represented by ignorance and by ignorance alone, and property and property owners by men who have no interest in either.

Will white men and property owners in New Hanover bear these things in mind? Will white men and property owners in other counties bear these things in mind and note the determination with which the negroes enforce civil rights and adhere to the color line whenever they have the power to do so?

Does Judge Russell endorse these nominations and would he give these negroes his vote if he were a citizen of the county?

AN Illinois Democratic paper states the truth concisely and forcibly when it says: "The trouble and difficulty that the Democratic party has hitherto encountered in past campaigns, proceeded from those wishy-washy, namby-pamby, Aunt Nancy Democrats, who are ever ready to be persuaded by anybody and almost anything to switch off upon every side track in politics that designing men may suggest. This class of mischief-makers who call themselves Democrats, have neither character nor standing in their own party, and are totally wanting in decision of character and fidelity to principle. They are a dangerous set wherever found, and their counsels should be steadily disregarded."

The young American woman with whom the Grand Duke Nicholas was so desperately in love that he stole his mother's diamonds to give her, is said to be now in Paris with jewels valued at 500,000 francs.

KU-KLUX TOMMY—THE PROOF OF HIS INITIATION INTO THE ORDER IN COLONEL POOL'S HANDS—POOR TOMMY!

At Winston, in Forsythe county, Colonel Pool asked Mr. Purnell if it was possible that he was a member of the Ku-Klux organization—an organization which had been denounced from Currituck to Cherokee by the Radical party? and if his membership was the reason why he had not abused the Ku-Klux, either at Halifax or Winston? To this pointed inquiry Mr. Purnell was as dumb as an oyster.

Ten days later an authoritative article was published in the Newbern *Times*, the editor of that Radical journal affirming that Mr. Purnell had told him that the charge was false in every particular.

Mr. Purnell told Colonel Pool that the statement in the *Times* was made on his authority, and affirmed that he had never taken the Oath of the White Brotherhood or other kindred order.

The editor of the Winston *Sentinel* has written Colonel Pool a letter in which he states positively that he was present at the initiation of Mr. Purnell, into the "White Brotherhood," and that he had written to other parties who were present, whose statements would be furnished at an early day.

We learn that Colonel Pool will thoroughly ventilate this whole matter at Morganton, on the 16th inst.

POLITICAL STATUS OF THE WESTERN STATES.

Latest accounts from Wisconsin say that all of the political omens point to the certain defeat of Senator Matt Carpenter in his attempt to return to the United States Senate. A correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune* says Mr. Carpenter is certain to be a candidate for re-election, and that his defeat is just as certain. Why he thinks so he explains as follows: "The fact is he is politically dead to all intents and purposes, and the people of this State will bury his remains just as soon as the law will allow. I have but little faith in the Republican party, but I have too much to believe for a moment that they can by any possibility be united on Carpenter. Should my confidence in the honesty of the party be misplaced or unfounded as regards their intentions, the proposition is guarded most completely by the fact that they will not have the ability to elect Mr. Matt Carpenter, even if they should make a united effort in his behalf." The same correspondent predicts the success of the Reform party in the State election.

Illinois Republicans appear to be a great deal frightened by the conference of German and Democratic editors, held in Chicago a few days ago. They are afraid it means a coalition between all of the anti-Administration elements the farmers, Germans and Democrats—and they see in such a union nothing but inevitable defeat. The Illinois *State Register*, Democratic, whose editor was present at the conference, thus indicates that the Republicans have good grounds for their fears: "Assuming, as we do, that all who find cause of complaint in the present financial and political condition of the country are honest in opposition to the Republican party, we see no reason to doubt that a coalition will be formed by the Democrats, the farmers, the anti-monopolists, and the Germans, for whom Mr. Hesting speaks."

What the farmers will do at their convention cannot be foretold, as there is a noticeable lack of "log-rolling" in their ranks. Their independent spirit is thus illustrated by the Rock Island Argus: "It is too early to talk about candidates now. Let us wait and see what the Independent platform is to be. If it meets the popular view, the people will soon develop their wants as to candidates. It is our belief that any man who 'figures' for a nomination will not get it, and ought not to get it. Let the people indicate their wishes unbiased by the personal wishes of anybody."

Like their brethren in Illinois the Indiana Republicans are worried about the inflation question in connection with the action of their next State Convention. The farmers' entrance into politics has the same effect upon them as it has in Illinois, which is to make them exceedingly nervous about putting on any extra load for the coming campaign in the shape of questions of doubtful popularity. But Senator Morton demands an indorsement, and the faithful are bound to give it at any risk to the party. The risk will be less in Indiana, however, than it will in Illinois, since the former is doubtless the strongest inflation State in the Union.

CORRECTION.

WILMINGTON, June 10, 1874.

Gentlemen:

In looking over your exchanges this evening I found the following article in the Newbern *Times*:

WHAT THE CANDIDATE POOL SAID.—Col. Pool said at Morehead City the other day in reply to a question as to whether he would or did ever allow his children to associate with low white children? "Sir I recognize no *low* white children except the children of the carpet baggers and yankees." How do you like that Northern men who affiliate with Pool's party. He likes you as the Western man kept hotel. Your children are recognized by him as *low*, pretty is it not in a candidate for Superintendent of "Public Instruction?" He is a candidate of the *white* man's party you know.

The writer must have known that he was putting words in my mouth that I never uttered, for a constant correspondent of his journal, and the former editor was standing within ten feet of me when the question was asked:

"Would you permit your children to go to school with mean, low, white trash?"

My reply was: "I consider no man mean, low, white trash, unless he supports the Civil Rights Bill now pending in Congress, and votes the Radical ticket."

Not a word was said of carpet-baggers or yankees, my reply having been directed to a native North Carolinian who had avowed himself in favor of the Civil Rights Bill.

S. D. POOL.

No Other Medicine ever attained such an unprecedented sale as Helmbold's Buchu. Its name and fame are known everywhere; and it deserves its great reputation, for it has undoubted merit. It is warranted to cure all diseases of the kidneys and the urinary organs. Beware of counterfeits. Genuine has proprietary stamp of H. T. Helmbold on each bottle.

CIVIL RIGHTS BILL—WHAT IT MEANS.

The Chicago *Inter-Ocean*, one of the most prominent Radical papers in the Northwest, expresses its views upon the Civil Rights bill in the following plain terms. There surely can be no ground to doubt what is meant. It says:

Parson Brownlow says this bill will array one race against the other. Of course this is the old story, but what does he expect to do? Will he go on educating the races separately, teaching the black to hate the white, and the white to despise the black, as they necessarily must do under such a system? Does he expect peace and unity to grow out of a practice like this? There is a sign in the Southern heavens that Southern men and Northern men, too, may as well observe. All over the South, in spite of this ostracism, in spite of the continued attempts to degrade and retard the race, the colored men are slowly creeping toward the front. They are temperate, frugal, and are contracting habits of industry which will tell more strongly for them every year. *The coming planter will be black.* Adapted by nature to the climate, they will ere long monopolize the cotton, rice and sugar growing of the South, and will constitute the wealthy class of our Southern zone. The richest man in Mississippi to-day is a negro who in 1860 was a slave. Wealth brings refinement, education, influence; and the colored men of the Carolinas and the Gulf States are just as certain to wield the power there in the future as they are to inhabit those States.

With these facts staring us in the face, what folly, as well as injustice, would it be to say that the doctrines of caste shall be perpetuated, estranging the races and intensifying the bitterness which is beginning to be already displayed. The assertion that this is but another act of revenge on the part of the North is the sheerest nonsense. It is for the purpose of ending the long continued strife and forever settling this question that the measure is proposed. We but give to the South what we accept for ourselves, and we ask them to submit to no humiliation that we do not share. Shall this idle, foolish prejudice forever blind the people of that section? Do they not see the utter impossibility of continuing this system of inequality? The negro has been made a citizen. This is the highest honor which can be conferred. Being such, the minor privileges must be granted, and there can be no settlement of this question until this is done. We reiterate what we have before remarked, that, however strong the opposition, there must and will be an end to all distinctions, on account of color, in the privileges of American citizens. Until this comes there can be no peace on this question.

For the Journal.

Democratic Conservative Convention in Columbus.

Pursuant to notice given at the Conservative meeting held in Columbus on the 25th of April, that a Convention of ten delegates from each township in said county would be held at the Court House in Whiteville, on the 6th day of June, a large delegation from the various townships appeared, and at 1 o'clock P. M., the Convention was called to order by Col. F. George, Chairman of the Executive Committee.

On motion of Capt. O. H. Powell, the Convention was called to order by calling Col. T. F. Toon to the chair as President, and Col. H. B. Short as Vice President. A. C. Meares and A. G. Smith were requested to act as Secretaries.

On taking the Chair Col. Toon thanked the Convention for the compliment and made a very happy speech, urging the importance of preserving intact, the great Democratic Conservative party of the county, and calling on the people to arouse and exert themselves in maintaining and upholding their great birth-right of constitutional government. He predicted our triumphant success in the coming election.

A committee of one from each township was appointed to propose and recommend to the Convention the manner of proceeding with business. The committee retired and during their absence the meeting was entertained by Colonel F. George, Col. H. B. Short and W. C. Powell, Esq., who made interesting, instructive and stirring speeches. On the return of the Committee their report that each township be allowed ten votes on all nominations and questions was adopted, and the Convention proceeded to ballot for representative, which resulted in the nomination of V. V. Richardson by a large majority, and on motion of W. C. Powell, Esq., his nomination was made unanimous. Capt. Richardson, on being informed of the action of the Convention, came forward and tendered his thanks for this additional mark of confidence and esteem shown him by the good people of Columbus. Not regarding his own inclination, but yielding to the wishes of his friends and party, he would accept the nomination and before the election would make a thorough canvass.

The following gentlemen were then nominated for the various county offices, viz:

Kenneth Haynes, Sheriff.

Col William M Baldwin, Clerk Superior Court.

J W Council, Register of Deeds.

Col T B Memory, County Treasurer.

James A Thompson, County Surveyor.

A D Williamson, Coroner.

James High, Dempsey Coleman, O H Powell, J B Harrellson, W J Lay, for County Commissioners.

The thanks of the meeting were tendered the officers for the very handsome and efficient manner in which they had discharged their duties. The Secretaries were directed to furnish the proceedings of the Convention and request the Wilmington JOURNAL and Star to publish the same.

Amid much enthusiasm, unanimity and good feeling, with a perfect assurance that Columbus County would roll up a tremendous majority for the Conservative cause, the Convention adjourned.

T. F. TOON, President.
H. B. SHORT, Vice Pres't.

A. C. MEARS, }
A. G. SMITH, } Secretaries.

Whiteville, Saturday, June 6, 1874.

Star please copy.

The Arkansas "martyrs" who are hanging around Washington, under the leadership of the late lamented and impeached Chief Justice McClure, are having a sorry time of it. Clayton and Dorsey induced the House to appoint an investigating committee to proceed to Arkansas at once, and the patriots intended to accompany them for the purpose of saving what they could from the wreck of their sinful schemes. But Mr. Woodward of the committee is absent, Mr. Taylor is sick, the aged chairman, Judge Poland, is disposed to put off the troublesome trip until the cool weather of the Fall, and the other two members are Democrats, who are in no hurry to go. It's sad.

Pope Pius IX completed the eighty-second year of his age on the 13th of May. His Holiness received 170,000 letters of congratulation—12,000 of them from Italians—during the one day, and huge baskets filled with other epistles of the same sort were being carried to his chambers in the Vatican after he had retired.

The Western ministers have hit upon a sensible idea of spending the summer. They are making arrangements for a grand pic nic to Colorado, near the Rocky Mountains, where a full month is to be passed in hunting, fishing and sight-seeing in the open, free, bracing mountain air. Among the Eastern divines invited are Beecher, Alger and others.

Letter from Appleton Oaksmith, Esq.

HOLLYWOOD, CARTERET CO., N. C., }
June 3, 1874. }

Messrs. Engelhard & Saunders, Editors and Proprietors of the Wilmington Journal.

DEAR SIRS:—My attention has been called to an editorial reflecting upon the Council of Foreign Bondholders and myself, appearing in your issue of the 7th of April last. Without enlarging, I will reply to its specific points.

In the *first* place, I do not now, never have belonged, and never shall belong to any "ring." I do not only despise them, but I despise the men who directly or indirectly support them.

In the *second* place; if you infer that the Corporation of Foreign Bondholders of London is a "ring," you are laboring under a wrong impression. You might, with equal propriety, conclude that the Bank of England (some of whose Directors are members of the Council of Foreign Bondholders) is a "ring."

In the *third* place, I was *not* introduced to the Corporation of Foreign Bondholders by Governor Caldwell at all—on the contrary, *I first introduced his name and our State finances.* My introduction to the Corporation of Foreign Bondholders was a personal one, made by a member of the London Stock Exchange, Mr. Hakes, who is also a member of the "Lombard Exchange," of which I also am now and have long been a member. Neither Governor Caldwell nor myself have ever represented that I was a member of the Legislature of North Carolina, and neither is in anyway responsible for the error, which I have reason to believe, occurred in part through parties having referred to me, in response to enquiries made by the Council of Foreign Bondholders, as the *Hon.* Appleton Oaksmith, a distinction to which *I have been* and am entitled, but of which I am as little tenacious as of other titles and rank which I have both acquired and won. I prefer to be known as plain Appleton Oaksmith. Nothing more.

I do not think the Corporation of Foreign Bondholder's of London is such an institution as you have inferred. It is wise in its production and beneficient in its objects and purposes; if I truly understand them. But it is controlled by men who are subject to the usual influences of human nature, and who cannot help being more or less moved by detraction and misinterpretation.

The settlement or adjustment of our State finances is the most important question which our people will have to consider for many years. It cannot be dealt with in the spirit which seems to actuate your remarks, if I rightly construe them.

The debt exists, and is constantly increasing through the doo nothing policy which has been supported by many journals in the State,—as well as by political demagoges who have placed their personal and petty interests above that of our entire people. Something will have to be done with this debt sooner or later, and the quicker our people are awakened to a sense of their peril, and their duty on the subject the better for us all.

The London Corporation of Foreign Bondholders is extending its influence to New York. Through representations which have been made to them—in which I have had no inconsiderable share—they are diposed to advocate a greater degree of leniency toward our State than has yet been made manifest. It is in their power to make a better adjustment of our State debt than we can make ourselves. True policy would then dictate that we should not alienate either their kindly feelings and impressions, or their favorable influence.

In regard to my own personal State financial views, I wish them distinctly understood. I am in favor of reducing *all* our present State indebtedness to the lowest possible aggregate sum that can be reached by honorable and fair adjustment and compromise; and when that sum is fixed and determined, providing for a moderate interest thereon and a small sinking fund. *Then*—we should take away from the General Assembly by constitutional amendment the power ever to increase that debt. This is the policy I would advocate.

I have reason to believe that the Council of Foreign Bondholders would assist us in this respect, and hence I deeply regret and strongly depreeate any reflection or misinterpretations of their objects and policy.

I shall always oppose all attempts to farther burden our State or *any* of our counties, with additional debts.—I wish North Carolina, if she can, to borrow sufficient money abroad to make the best possible settlement of all her present indebtedness, and let *the sum so borrowed* constitute her *only* debt—with constitutional amendments prohibiting its increase.

If you are disposed after mature deliberations to approve this policy, I shall be not only too happy to have your co-operation, but believe you will do the State great service.

Yours respectfully,
APPLETON OAKSMITH,
of Carteret.

For the Journal.

The Agricultural Congress.

The Agricultural Congress which met last week in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, and adjourned to meet in the city of Raleigh, North Carolina, in the month of July, 1875, was the representative men of the cotton States, representation being confined strictly to the Southern States. At this Congress eleven States were represented. The North Carolina delegation was the second in numbers, the following gentlemen being present, viz:

A. Graves, Dr. C. Mills, Col. J. L. Bridgers, Gen. D. H. Hill, J. H. Powell, B. F. Hooks, P. C. Carlton, Dr. G. W. Graham, Capt. R. T. Fulghum, W. J. Woodward, Col. Geo. W. Nason, Jr., and Capt. J. E. Nash.

The meeting was called to order by the President, Col. D. E. Butler, of Madison, Georgia.

The questions which demanded the attention of the Congress and were thoroughly discussed, were Direct Trade, Immigration and Agricultural Statistics.

In regard to Direct Trade it was thought that the unprosperous condition of agriculture in the Southern States resulted from the unnecessary burdens imposed by our present commercial habits and routine and that the surest and quickest relief was to be found in the establishment of Direct Trade between Southern ports and Europe. It was therefore ordered to favorably commend and heartily indorse the Direct Trade Union, organized under charter of the State of Georgia and to commend it to the favor and patronage of cotton growers in all sections. While this question was being discussed, Col. Jno. L. Bridgers, of Edgecombe county, N. C., made some remarks, in the course of which he said;

"A people who cannot attend to their own business cannot expect other people to attend to it for them. We have never husbanded the means we have made—old prices—monuments of time are erected to our discredit. Everybody is poor who gives up his business to any one. This is too much the case in the South, and the only way to break it up is by getting people to think of direct trade."

In conclusion he said he did not approve of this direct trade between the South and West, sending West for all our corn and bacon.

In regard to immigration the Congress looked with great favor upon any fair and reasonable efforts of the States or of associating to introduce immigration, and favored a reduction in the price of lands to such immigrants and the division of the same into such parcels as will best promote the scheme.

A committee of three from each State was appointed to memorialize the Legislatures of each State to have statistics gathered by tax collectors and reports made on their tax returns.

The President appointed the following Standing Committees:

On Agricultural Statistics—North Carolina—Gen. D. H. Hill, Dr. G. W. Graham, Capt R. T. Fulghum and Messrs. A. Graves and P. C. Carlton.

On Direct Trade—Gen. Colquitt, of Ga.; Col. J. L Bridgers, of N. C., and Col. W. H. Chambers, of Alabama.

On Constitution and By-Laws—Col. J. L. Bridgers, Dr. G. W. Graham and Capt. R. T. Fulgham, of N. C.

On Cotton Factories—Capt. J. E. Nash, E. M. Holt and H. J. Gaion, of N. C., and Col. E. Steadman, of Ga.

After an address by President Butler, the Congress adjourned to meet in Raleigh, N. C., in July, 1875. W.

From the Goldsboro Messenger.

Hon. George Davis.

The Hon. George Davis, of Wilmington, is setting a brilliant example in this particular. Before and during the war Mr. Davis was one of the most eminent among the many distinguished sons of North Carolina. Since the war he has lived in comparative retirement, but his fellow citizens in all parts of the State never lost sight of him. To the cry of the struggling and almost strangled Democracy: "Who will lead us to battle against the corrupt hosts of the radical Philistines," Mr. Davis nobly responds. He has, we learn, volunteered for the campaign and will give his distracted State and its oppressed friends the full benefit of his unsullied character and his brilliant oratory until the great battle shall have been fought and won. In company with Hon. A. M. Waddell, he made his first attack on the enemy's camp, a few days ago, in Carteret county and with the happiest results.

Now, who of all our good and great men will join Mr. Davis in this glorious work? To be sure every county has not a Davis, nor has every Congressional District, but every county, District and township, has good, able and influential men who ought to give themselves to this great work of regenerating the State. The State at large has its Vance, its Ransom, its Merrimon, its Leach, its Scales, and scores of others that might be named, and we may reasonably expect that they will all as a unit fall into line, unite their eloquent voices with that of Mr. Davis and help lead us to such a victory as will redeem our State and send a thrill of joy to every Conservative-Democratic heart in this broad land.

From the Raleigh News.

THE PURE JUDICIARY.

We may as well confess it, Cantwell has gotten us under hack. Ever since he indicted our friends of the Wilmington JOURNAL for a few mild words concerning Judge Bond, we have never dared to speak above a whisper in our comments upon the occupants of the Bench. But the facts concerning the bill recently reported from the Judiciary Committee "to alter and appoint the times for holding the Circuit Court of the United States for the Fourth Judicial Circuit, and *for other purposes*," are so—but for Cantwell, we should say—illustrative of our degenerate judiciary that we are obliged to venture a remark. As a further and final propitiation, however, we will not agree to express our own opinion but that of our disloyal contemporary, the *Enquirer*:

"The bill passed the House without exciting any attention—and in fact, without being read or any of its provisions being known. It was supposed to be a mere common-place bill for fixing the time for holding the court to suit the convenience of judges and lawyers, and to possess no public importance.

"After it reached the Senate it began to be buzzed about that the words "for other purposes" covered provisions very different from merely naming the days for the court. Upon examination it was found that one section in effect superseded the District Courts of the fourth circuit in most of their jurisdiction, and another paid the travelling expenses of the judge of the fourth circuit—an emolument allowed to no other circuit judge. The attention of the House Judiciary Committee being called to the subject, a special meeting of the committee was held, who denied that the chairman had any authority to report such a bill, and it was moved that the chairman be directed to take steps for recalling the bill from the Senate. The chairman (Butler) stated "that every word of the bill was written by Judge H. L. Bond, of the Fourth Judicial Circuit of the United States, and that he offered it at Judge Bond's request and solicitation." If we are correctly informed, he said he offered the bill without reading it, but he claimed that he did have authority for reporting it. He hoped the committee would not require him to call for its return from the Senate. It was unnecessary. The exposure made of its contents had killed it—it was now dead. He was as much opposed to it as any one. But the committee insisted that he should move for its recall, and it was so ordered.

The development is savory in more senses than one. Some will be struck with the evidence it affords of our rapid advance to a higher and purer state of public morals. And if the statement of the chairman of the committee be taken for true that the bill was prepared by the judge for his own special behoof—and that the bill was so dirty that the famous chairman, as soon as he found out what it was, washed his hands of it—it must be confessed to be the most significant of compliments to the advanced judiciary of this advanced era.

Conservative Meeting in Carteret.

At a meeting of the Conservative Democratic party of Carteret county, held at Beaufort on the 1st day of June, James Rumley, Esq., was called to the chair, and Wm. J. Doughty, Esq., requested to act as Secretary, on motion of J. Henry Davis, Esq.

The meeting being organized and ready for business, the delegates from the various townships handed in the lists of representatives, and on motion a committee was appointed on nominations and resolutions.

The committee on nominations and resolutions organized by electing officers, and retired from the convention, whereupon Capt. Appleton Oaksmith came upon the stand and entertained the large assembly in a speech upon the subjects of the political situation, railroads and finance.

Col. S. D. Pool, our candidate for Superintendent of Public Schools, having just arrived in town, was loudly called for by the people. He took the stand amid great applause, and entertained the convention for more than an hour in a speech replete with rhetoric, logic, and sound political philosophy. The Colonel spoke with warmth and enthusiasm upon the necessity of a wise system of common schools in North Carolina, and pictured in vivid terms of glowing indignation the dark and ominous cloud which hangs upon the verge of our political horizon, called "civil rights bill.

Upon the conclusion of the remarks of Col. Pool, Capt. W. T. R. Bell, our candidate for the Senate from the district composed of Jones, Onslow and Carteret, was loudly called for, and in an hour's speech more than sustained his reputation for eloquence and oratory, and showed that he was worthy of the appellation of "our young Demosthenes."

Col. L. W. Martin then came upon the stand and made some personal explanations which touched the sympathies of all present, and leading us from grave to gay, from sadness to laughter, he opened his budget of witticisms and displayed a rare and spicy collection.

The committee upon nominations reported, through their chairman, Dr. Jno. W. Saunders, the names of the following gentlemen as the choice of Carteret county:

For the House of Commons—W. V. Geffroy.

For Superior Court Clerk—James Rumley.

For Register of Deeds—John Rumley.

For Sheriff—Wm. F. Howland.

For Coroner—T. W. Lindsay.

For Surveyor—W. L. Arendell.

For Commissioners—William J. Doughty, Rufus W. Bell, George W. Taylor, A. H. Chadwick and David S. Saunders.

The committee also reported the following resolutions:

1. *Resolved*, That the Conservative Democratic party of Carteret county in Convention assembled, animated by that liberal spirit that has characterized its history, extends a cordial invitation to all white men regardless of past political distinctions to join in its efforts to maintain the dignity and honor of our race and its supremacy as the ruling element in our political system.

2. *Resolved*, That in view of recent events, all white men should come together as one man, recognizing the important fact that "in division there is danger, but in unity there is strength," and that if they wish to preserve their rights uncontaminated and unimpaired an unbroken front must be presented to the foe.

3. *Resolved*, That the action of the Republican Convention in the 2d Congressional District in making its nomination on the basis of color, and the further action of the same party in electing, in part, negro trustees to superintend the interests of an academy in the city of Newbern for the education of white children, should admonish our people that Radicalism is their most deadly enemy, and should be sunk deeper in political obloquy "than plummet ever sounded."

4. *Resolved*, That in the Civil Rights Bill which has passed the Senate and may at any moment become a law, we see the destruction of our public schools, the abandonment of our temples of worship, the violation of the sanctity of our cemeteries and a long train of evils for which we shall hold the Republican party to a strict accountability before an outraged people.

5. *Resolved*, That while we regard the object of government to be the protection of person and property, nevertheless monopolies and all legislation for the benefit of the few at the expense of the many is contrary to the genius of free institutions, at variance with the traditions of our party, and utterly opposed to that great maxim of our faith which teaches us that the object of wise government is the greatest good to the greatest number.

6. *Resolved*, That as the party of retrenchment and reform, we advocate no system of internal improvements that will beggar our people with oppressive taxation; that we demand the most rigid economy in the administration of public affairs, and that while we are willing to turn over to the State creditors such works as their means constructed, and to pay our honest obligations to the extent of our ability, yet we are unwilling to be taxed to pay the special tax bonds issued at the instance of adventurers and corruptionists in order to perpetrate a grand larceny upon a prostrate State.

7. *Resolved*, That the Conservative-Democratic party of Carteret county will support the Hon. A. M. Waddell for Congress, Col. S. D. Pool for Superintendent of Public Instruction, and Capt. W. T. R. Bell for the State Senate, and also our Judicial and county tickets.

8. *Resolved*, That in our late representative in the General Assembly of this State, Silas Webb, Esq., we recognize an honest man, a gentleman of unquestioned patriotism, and a devoted friend of the Conservative cause.

9. *Resolved*, That the chairman of this meeting appoint, at his leisure, ten men from the various parts of the county, which shall constitute a County Executive Committee.

10. *Resolved*, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Newbern Journal of Commerce and the Newbernian and the Goldsboro Messenger and Wilmington JOURNAL be requested to copy.

On motion the meeting adjourned.

JAMES RUMLEY, Chairman.
WM. J. DOUGHTY, Secretary.

The Boston Post has this picture of the Senate during an uninteresting speech. It is said to be quite a usual scene:

Time, half past one o'clock; subject under consideration, the Civil Rights Bill. Mr. Howe, of Wisconsin, has the floor; Senators Hager and Mitchell are industriously writing letters to loved ones at home; Senator Chandler is reading his correspondence; Senator Pease is enjoying the peaceful slumber of the just; Senators Carpenter and Frelinghuysen are attempting to pay attention to the Speaker's words; Senator Conkling is writing; Senator Hamlin, when not squirting tobacco juice on the carpet, is reading a Maine newspaper, Senator Kelly is posting himself on the provisions of the Constitution; Senator Flanagan sleeps sweetly, but snores occasionally; Senator Boreman pretends to understand and enjoy the speech; Senator Davis, stretched out on two chairs, peruses the pages of a West Virginia paper; Senator Johnson is writing a letter; Senator Bogy is reading an account of the Sartoris-Grant wedding, and wondering why the reporter forgot to describe the gorgeous appearance of the Missouri statesman; Senator Merrimon is studying finance from late speeches of Morton and Logan; all the other Senators are absent from their seats and the chamber. At half past two o'clock Mr. Howe is still speaking, but a change has occurred in the attendance. The first relief has arrived. Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, is reading a newspaper; both the Minnesota Senators are similarly occupied; Hamilton, of Maryland, is listening to Jim Nye telling funny stories; Alcorn is all attention, and self satisfied McCreery laughs at the jokes he perpetrated in his last speech, a copy of which he holds before his eyes; Flanagan's head has fallen back over the back of his chair, and there is great danger that he will dislocate the spinal column; Cooper reads a Memphis paper; Bogy is telling Goldthwaite, Robertson, Ransom and Merrimon (who were not invited) all about the royal wedding. The other Senators have gone out to see a man—or woman.

The Philology of Slang.

A good deal of valuable information with reference to the "philology of slang" may be found in an article in a late number of Macmillan's, by Mr. E. B. Tylor, the author of "Primitive Culture." Mr. Tylor treats slang, "despised and ignored till lately by the lexicographers," as a "genuine and influential branch of speech"—"one of the feeders of what may be called standard language, which with little scruple adopts and adapts the words it happens to want" from any source. Slang, like other dialects, "is developed according to the general laws of language" and Mr. Tylor describes his object in writing the present paper to be "to choose a few typical examples out of the multitude of slang words in the published vocabularies, and to treat them etymologically in groups, so as to display in each group a philosophical principle or the operation of a common cause." A good many of his instances are familiar enough words or expressions. For example, he says that it is all "stuff and nonsense" to talk of "Welsh rarebit" (the form given in Webster), and the proper spelling is rabbit, the word being a "genuine slang term," belonging to a large group of words "which describe in the same humorous way the special dish, or product, or peculiarity of a particular district" e. g., "an Essex stile is a ditch, an Essex lion a calf, a Fieldlane duck a baked sheep's head; Glasgow magistrates, or Gonrock hams, or Norfolk capons, are red-herrings; Irish apricots or Munster plums are potatoes; Gravesend sweet-meats are shrimps; and a Jerusalem pony is a donkey"—like Cape Cod turkey for codfish, in our down-east vernacular. The invention of rare-bit Mr. Tylor attributes to the "common habit of etymologists" of altering a word a little "so as to put sense into it.

The Hoosac tunnel gives Boston and the whole of Massachusetts a nearly direct line to the great lakes and the West. Thus another competitor enters for the trade of that section. Fortunately it is wide, and there is room enough for all, and to spare. Even if sharp competition should ensue, Boston is too far north to enter into rivalry with this city. The contest will be with New York and the Erie and Central roads. In one of the most important speeches made in the Massachusetts Senate on the subject of State control of the tunnel, we find this route by which it is proposed to divert trade direct to Boston. It says:

The objective point is not Troy, but Oswego, where, for seven months in the year, we can reach Chicago by water, which has perfected railroad communication with the whole interior; and, at this point, we meet the great transportation business of the lakes, which is said to amount to more than $200,000,000 per annum. From Oswego, lines are now under construction to the Niagara river, there connecting with lines already built to Chicago and the whole Great West. Lines are already projected, and partly built, from the western end of our tunnel to Oswego. And in my judgment the whole future prosperity of Boston and New England depends upon the extension and construction of such lines. To use our new line to compete with the Boston and Albany Railroad will not materially help us. To compete with the New York Central, and compel it to transport passengers and freight for a reasonable compensation, regarding the actual cost, and a fair compensation for the capital actually invested, regardless of the watered stock, is the salvation of Boston and New England. If we can do this, we at once make Boston what nature designed her to be, one of the great commercial cities of the continent, a seat of the import and export trade of the nation, the market of the manufacturing trade of New England.

One of Boss. Shepherd's most profitable practices seems to have been in easing up expenses to the great folks in Washington. For instance, take one case which will illustrate many. Mrs. Attorney General Williams carried on a negotiation with the Boss which shows the modus operandi: Two years ago, a lot was bought in an unimproved part of the city in Mr. Williams' name. It was near what is now known as Castle Stewart, and cost even at that time $60,000. The ground was high and unfit for building until cut down even with the street. To cut it down, however, was a costly operation, and Mrs. Williams thriftily set herself to work to get it out of the city. The following ignominious note to Boss Shepherd will explain the way:

"I hope not to be obliged to trouble you again for some time. The high ground lying next to our lot needs lowering some, and as they are in the vicinity of several lots to be filled, I be glad if the dirt for that purpose could be taken from our land, as it is the nearest point for obtaining soil.—Accept my thanks for past favors, and believe me, with high esteem, most faithfully your friend."

This note, almost undecipherable with endorsement by subordinate officials, was presented in testimony before the investigating committee and explains precisely the way in which the national treasury was robbed to pay for the gorgeous edifices which most of the great officers of the government have become possessed of during General Grant's time. Secretaries, attorney generals, private secretaries and the committee officers of the government, naval and military, as well as civil, never made fortunes before, as they have done under General Grant's curious reign.—*Indianapolis Sentinel.*

Rochefort's arrival in Chicago is thus described in the Times: "He was met at the Riverside by Mons. Frank Parmelee, who, when he recognized Rochefort, approached him and thus addressed him: 'Omnibustoany partofthecity. Checkyourbaggageand give youafreerideallforlessthanabout th reefrancs.' M. Rochefort shook his head in dispair and M. Frank Parmelee tried it again. 'Iced olefeler ifyer wan ted ear bagidge toated toa hotel hourline would doit phor three francs.' Rochefort nodded, and with indiscribable patois answered the 'bus agent, saying, 'Dasawlrite.'"

The grasshopper pests have already done much injury in Iowa and Minnesota. It is gratifying to have an assurance, however, that a certain insect (name not mentioned) is waging war against them; also that the grasshopper country is supplied at this season with immense flocks of pigeons, blackbirds, etc., which are feeding almost entirely on the grasshopper. Let us hope their appetites will be equal to the occasion.

The Roman Catholic says that Rev. Wm. Wayrich, the distinguished redemptorist, has declined the position of Assistant Bishop of the Diocese of Georgia, which was tendered him about a week ago. Archbishop Bayley insisted that Father Wayrich could ill be spared from Baltimore; but it is believed that he will be compelled to accept the next bishopric, as he is a favorite with the Pope, and one of the most popular clergymen in the country.

St. John's Guild, in New York city received $23,352 19 from October 21, 1873, to date, and disbursed $21,120 70 for food, clothing, medicines, funerals and relief generally; aside from much clothing and provisions directly given. More than 35,000 individuals were assisted during the winter at their homes, after having been visited by agents of the Guild, and 3,000 impostures were detected. The goods were generally procured at cost. The Guild seek to have volunteer visitors in every block of tenements, and sustain free summer excursions down the bay for sick children.

The trustees of the infant Sir Albert Tichborne have asked Parliament to authorize them to mortgage the estate in order to raise the money which the Orton trial costs; the proceedings which began in Chancery and ended with the nonsuit of the claimant in the Court of Common Pleas. The amount of these costs are £92,000, and they will burden the estate for many long years to come. The cost of the criminal prosecution, which the government has paid, was £55,000, so that it has cost £147,000, or $735,000, to thwart the designs of the rascal who is now learning the trade of a tailor at Millbank Prison.

TO ALL, particularly invalids, spring is a trying season. Indications of sickness should at once be attended to. Fatal diseases may be caused by allowing the bowels to become constipated, and the system to remain in a disordered condition, until the disorder has time to develop itself. An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure, is an old and truthful saying. Therefore, we advise all who are troubled with the complaints now very prevalent—headache, indigestion, disordered liver, want of appetite, nausea, or feverish skin, to take, without delay, Schenck's Mandrake Pills. We know of no remedy so harmless and decisive in its action. It at once strikes at the root of the disease and produces a healthy tone to the system. People never need suffer from any disease arising from a disordered condition of the liver if they would take this excellent medicine when they feel the first indication of the malady. Families leaving home for the summer months should take three or four boxes of these pills with them. They have almost an instantaneous effect. They will relieve the patient of headache in one or two hours, and will rapidly cleanse the liver of surrounding bile, and will effectually prevent a billious attack. They are sold by all druggists. may 15-1m

STATE NEWS.

The Raleigh Sentinel learns that it is contemplated at an early day to place on the North Carolina Railroad a daily train to run from Raleigh to Salem, leaving Raleigh in the morning and returning in the evening.

The Raleigh Sentinel says: At a late Republican meeting in Ashboro, the members were called into dinner by tens. The landlord announced, ten white and ten black, will go in together. No civil rights bill is needed in Randolph.

The Monroe Enquirer says: The farmers speak encouragingly of the wheat and oat crops, with the exception that the rust has slightly damaged both crops. Cotton and corn prospects are not as encouraging as desirable. A farmer tells us that the cotton prospect is sorrier than known for a number of years. With plenty of rain from now out a tolerable corn crop can be made.

The Lincolnton Progress says: Two pretty, well-dressed Yankee girls (white) taking tea at a dirty, filthy negro hut, Another invited guest, a big, black buck African, who afterwards escorts them to their quarters in "Negro Town," where their Puritan parent has left them unprotected. Such an occurrence took place in this village the other evening. From such a commingling and mixture, Good Lord, deliver them!

The Magnolia Monitor says: The Radical nominations made at the convention held at Kenansville, on the 6th inst., resulted in the nomination of Amos McCulloch and Irvin Beaman, both colored, for the House of Representatives. The Conservative nominations were approved as Sheriff, Clerk, Treasurer and Coroner, and three out of the five County Commissioners, viz: D. J. Middleton, D. T. McMillan and G. V. Lamb, met their approval.

The Hillsboro Recorder says: H. P. Jones & Co., the well-known manufacturers of the celebrated Tar Heel and Occoneeche smoking tobacco, received last week an order from a Liverpool house for two thousand pounds of their tobacco. The letter accompanying the order bore most flattering testimony to the high character of the article which had already found its way into that market. We have reason to believe that it is but the beginning of a permanent business and an entering wedge into the British kingdom for a product of which Hillsboro has good reason to be proud.

The Charlotte Observer says: A gentlemen who lives in the southern part of Iredell county, told us that a neighbor of his has a cat which is now raising three kittens and four young rabbits. She furnishes food for the rabbits and otherwise treats them just as if they were her own children, and the whole family live together on terms of the most perfect concord, the old tabby and the kittens making no discrimination against the rabbits on account of "race or color." This is a rather curious state of affairs, but the facts are true.

AUGUSTA.

ORGANIZATION OF THE COTTON EXCHANGE CONVENTION.

DOINGS IN THE COMMERCIAL CONVENTION.

AUGUSTA, June 10—Noon—The Cotton Exchange Convention organized with the following officials: John Phelps, of New Orleans, President; C. A. Easton, of New York, Vice President; John S. Toof, of Memphis, Secretary. After the organization, the Convention recessed until 1 o'clock, in order to give time to appoint committees and prepare for business.

AUGUSTA, June 10—Night—The Convention reassembled at 1 o'clock. The President announced the following committees: On crop and acreage reports, better system of receipts and shipments and a closer watch on the details and figures from the cotton exchanges, interior movement and larger reports from interior towns, count of stock once a month, Southern consumption, Northern consumption, overland movement, total crop, figures, meteorological reports, information and statistics, C. H. Easton, of New York, Chairman. On country damages and uniformity of bales, C. L. Richards, Galveston, Chairman. On uniform classification, John Chaffee, New Orleans, Chairman. On the subject of resolving this Convention into a National Assembly and the admission of additional Cotton Exchanges, J. W. Lathrop, Savannah, Chairman. On telegraphing, H. G. Hester, New Orleans, Chairman. On foreign and domestic bills lading, William Whitlock, New York, Chairman.

On motion of Mr. Walter, of Charleston, the subject of a uniform system of weighing cotton was referred to the Committee on Classification.

Mr. Brandfit, of Memphis, read a preamble and resolutions and an argument which was adopted by the Memphis Cotton Exchange. The paper is very lengthy and covers the whole subject of cotton production and consumption. It recommends that the Convention petition Congress to make an annual appropriation sufficient to furnish accurate information in reference to the cotton crop, the appropriation to be placed with the Department of Agriculture and Signal Bureau and to be issued especially for the purpose of obtaining information as to the acreage annually used in planting, the number of laborers employed, the average annual production of each district and State, the condition of crops from the time of planting to the final gathering; and providing for the publication of accurate monthly reports. It also provides for the establishing of signal stations at various points from North Carolina to Texas, to be in charge of competent officers, whose duty it shall be to keep an account of the rain fall and temperature, to be telegraphed every Friday, to the Secretary of the nearest Cotton Exchange, all information to be consolidated by the New Orleans Exchange and distributed to the various exchanges throughout the country. The paper was referred to the Committee on Country Damages.

Mr. Smith, of Boston, moved the appointment of a Committee on Fire. Adopted.

Boston, New York, Baltimore, Norfolk, Charlotte, Wilmington, Charleston, Savannah, Atlanta, Montgomery, Opelika, Mobile, New Orleans, Galveston, Nashville, Memphis, Cincinnati and St. Louis are represented in the Convention.

There are about one hundred delegates present, embracing many of the most influential and intelligent cotton factors in the United States.

The Convention adjourned until to-morrow morning at 8 o'clock, in order to give the several Committees time to prepare reports on subjects referred to them.

SATURATE A PIECE OF BREAD OR MEAT with gastric juice, and it [illegible]. This is digestion. Add to such a mixture a little alcohol, and it will [illegible]. This is *indigestion*. Beware, then, of tinctures, or tonics, or decoctions containing spirituous liquors. Shun all rum "tonics," and rely solely on DR. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS, the finest digestive invigorant known, and free from the fiery curse of Alcohol. 1w

Victims of Obscure Diseases, seeking safety and restored health, should use Dr. Helmbold's Extract Buchu. This standard is official and standard. It is, moreover, the only preparation that develops the full value of Buchu as a diuretic. It is a perfect specific for all diseases of the urinary organs in either sex. Beware of counterfeits and base imitations which unscrupulous men are endeavoring to palm off upon Dr. Helmbold's reputation. Look for the Doctor's signature on the wrapper.

Wilmington Journal.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

FRIDAY, JUNE 12, 1874.

REPUDIATION.

[illegible]ting of the Disaffected Repub[illegible]cans—A Strong Turn Out at the Court House Yesterday and at the City Hall Last Night—Resolu[illegible]tions Denouncing Saturdays' Proceedings—Speaking by Prominent Republicans, White and Colored—The Ticket Handled with Gloves Off.

A meeting of disaffected Republi[illegible] among whom were reckoned some [illegible] most prominent members of the [illegible] in the city, was held yesterday [illegible] at the Court House for the [illegible] of expressing disapproval of [illegible] proceedings of the circus show on [illegible].

[illegible] meeting was called to order [illegible] Mr. E. B. Saunders, of the *Post*, [illegible] Chairman, and Jos. C. Hill [illegible] to act as Secretary. Geo. [illegible] Mabson was called upon and he [illegible] in plain terms of the manner in [illegible] the show had been conducted [illegible] the attempt made to force the [illegible] on the voters in the county. [illegible] Mabson had concluded a [illegible] of eleven, consisting of [illegible] W. Price, Jr., E. R. Brink, H. [illegible], W. F. Morton, E. McCabe, [illegible] Foy, John H. Whiteman, [illegible] Holmes, W. H. Waddell, An[illegible] Maultsby and W. H. McLaurin [illegible] appointed to draft resolutions re[illegible] the present condition of af[illegible]. The Committee reported, [illegible] their Chairman, Geo. W. [illegible], Jr., the following preamble and [illegible] which were adopted with[illegible] dissenting voice:

[illegible], Certain delegates, many [illegible] whom were fraudulently elected to [illegible] County Convention to be held in [illegible] on the 6th day of June, [illegible] did grossly usurp the rights of [illegible] Republican voters of New Hanover [illegible] and did assemble at Rocky [illegible] on Friday night, the 5th day of [illegible] and nominate a certain ticket, [illegible] to the usages of the Republi[illegible] party and against the wishes of all [illegible] Republicans, and did only meet [illegible] Convention on the 6th day of June [illegible] pledging themselves to support [illegible] Point monopoly, to approve [illegible] the same, and whereas, [illegible] of the said meeting or [illegible] far from being the choice of [illegible] of the Republican party of [illegible] county, and neither represent the [illegible] principles of the Republican [illegible] the county; therefore be it

[illegible], That a Republican mass-[illegible] be held in the City Hall in [illegible] on the 17th day of June, [illegible] which each township and [illegible] be entitled to a representa[illegible] twenty-five delegates, to nomi[illegible] respectable Legislative and [illegible] ticket, and one which the hon[illegible] of our party can conscient[illegible] support; and

[illegible] *Further*, That the [illegible] good citizens appoint a Com[illegible] of eleven, or more, to take into [illegible] the best means of effect[illegible] remedy for this threatened [illegible], and to take any action neces[illegible] to this end at once.

[illegible] Committee appointed under [illegible] duties, is as follows, viz: [illegible] N. Martin, Geo. W. Price, Jr., L. [illegible], J. H. Whiteman, Jas. H. Chad[illegible], Geo. L. Mabson, W. H. Banks, [illegible] Canaday, Anthony Howe, J. J. [illegible], J. M. Gardner, Owen Barney, [illegible], W. H. Waddell, Delaware [illegible], Samuel Norton, W. [illegible].

[illegible] denounc[illegible] of the Convention and [illegible] his hearty concurrence [illegible] of the meeting, was [illegible].

[illegible] was then again in order, [illegible] complied with the [illegible] upon them, and in the or[illegible] which they are mentioned here, [illegible] Smythe, John H. White[illegible], J. M. Gardner, Jesse J. Cas[illegible], Duncan Holmes, A. Lloyd, H. [illegible] and W. P. Canaday. The [illegible] the bosses of the [illegible] without gloves and picked [illegible] all to pieces. If one-half [illegible] them is literally true, [illegible] prospect in store for the [illegible] this county, should the [illegible] ticket be elected next Au[illegible].

[illegible] adjourned to assemble [illegible] City Hall at 8 o'clock.

[illegible] MEETING.

[illegible] o'clock the Chairman [illegible] meeting to order. The City [illegible] pretty full of dusky Repub[illegible]. W. H. McLaurin, late colored [illegible] of the Legislature, was called [illegible] to explain in regard to the [illegible] the amended City Charter. [illegible] announced that he had too much [illegible] to support the ticket nom[illegible] by the so-called Convention of [illegible] day. Heaton, to secure a position [illegible] ticket, had sacrificed everybody [illegible]. It was charged that he and Mab[illegible] Lloyd had sold out the Re[illegible] [illegible] look at their candi[illegible] [illegible] Gen. Manning. Two [illegible] had promised the Demo[illegible] [illegible] votes if they would [illegible] for Sheriff. He could [illegible] by Democrats and Republi[illegible] [illegible] you support such a [illegible] from the crowd.) [illegible] John Smith, nominated [illegible] said two years ago that [illegible] for Schenck in the [illegible] that he was on the [illegible] you elect him to the [illegible] will be on the make [illegible].

[illegible] a history of the [illegible] City Charter bill, fixing [illegible] on Heaton, who, he [illegible] for advocating [illegible].

[illegible] those who controlled [illegible] that if a mulatto [illegible] ticket they would not [illegible] Archie Walker was [illegible] he had sold out a hun[illegible] for sale now. Bill [illegible] would take care of him [illegible] the stump a fellow [illegible] the English lan[illegible] Brewington—was a [illegible] but he could not [illegible] who didn't know what [illegible].

[illegible] put up for us to [illegible] us in the Legis[illegible] their ignorance, [illegible] incompetency would [illegible] disgrace with Republi[illegible] Democrats. The hon[illegible] however would not [illegible] we must go [illegible] honorably.

[illegible] called out and [illegible] to pitch into a [illegible] repudiated [illegible] poor, despised de[illegible] Chas. Mallett here [illegible] to Heaton that he [illegible] told how McLaurin [illegible] to Goldsboro' on the [illegible] to meet his mas[illegible] Canaday, to get his orders [illegible] to take away the rights [illegible]. Chas. Mallett here [illegible] reflection upon the [illegible] speaker. McLaurin [illegible] night after the bill pass[illegible] was troubled in his mind [illegible] his religion gave him no [illegible] Another suggestion from [illegible]. It was hard, continued [illegible] for one little man like [illegible] contend against the [illegible] City Government, but the [illegible] and his whole horde of [illegible] could not frighten him.—[illegible] Hill here made a suggestion which [illegible] could not hear, to which Heaton [illegible] that an honest man is the noblest [illegible] God, but you are an imp in [illegible] spirit of God. Canaday was on [illegible] and when you attack one you must fight the other. Heaton continued after the manner of the women of the fish market in denouncing McLaurin, Hill and Canaday, alternating between denouncing them as liars and scoundrels and calling them friends. He then talked familiarly of his honor, and purity and integrity "as maids of sixteen do of puppy dogs," interrupted mildly by Mallett with d—d liar. He said he intended to submit to insults until after the election and then let his opponents look out. He did not want to get into the hands of the Mayor.

At the close of this delectable harangue Hill and Moore both attempted to speak. The confusion continued for a long time. The Major appearing on the stand, Moore and Heaton withdrew their friends from the Hall, leaving the other party masters of the situation.

Joe Hill then addressed the meeting, about one half remaining. He said that five townships would not vote for the ticket. (These we understood were Harnett, Grant, Cape Fear, Rocky Point and Federal Point). Heaton would be defeated and on the 10th of August would not be in the county. We want respectable men in office, not frequenters of brandy houses. We intend to put out a respectable man against whom no charges can be brought.

Mabson next addressed the meeting in a very temperate manner, but taking strong grounds against the disreputable persons who sought to control the Republican party in this county.

Mayor Canaday rose and said that he had come to renew the attack on Heaton which he had made in the Court House to-day, but he had not had the manliness to face it, for as soon as he said that he was in the Hall he had cowardly run off with his followers. He knew what was in store for him. He could prove that Heaton knew of the City Charter bill a month and a half before it passed, and had lied about it throughout the county. He had the papers with him to prove his assertions. He understood that Heaton had said to-night that if the Mayor had papers to prove that he knew anything of this bill before its passage he would withdraw from the canvass. He had them there in his pocket and would read them to Heaton if he would give him the opportunity. (We heard incidentally that the Mayor has a telegram from Heaton, asking for $150, as promised, for his advocacy of the bill. A crowd rushed up to the Mayor to see his papers, but we did not get a look at them.

About 12 o'clock Rourk got up to address the meeting, but we left.

Anson County Convention

The Conservatives of Anson county met in Nominating Convention at Wadesboro, on last Saturday.

Col. Wm. E. Smith was called to the chair, and Capt. W. H. James and F. B. Flake were appointed Secretaries, with John A. Polk as assistant.

Col. E. R. Liles made a short explanation and read some letters from gentlemen of Union county in regard to the Senatorial nomination, requesting to be allowed to withdraw his name to prevent confusion between the counties.

Major Fladger made a few remarks withdrawing his name as a candidate.

Sheriff Wall desired to place himself in position properly before the Convention.

Not wishing to be a candidate, Capt. McLaughlin also made an explanation and called upon Col. R. T. Bennett to endorse what he said and Col. Bennett made a short speech fully endorsing the statements of Capt. McLaughlin.

Col. L. L. Polk then addressed the Convention in explanation of his position and begging to be excused from being considered a candidate. He made a powerful blow at the Civil Rights bill and was applauded in the most hearty manner.

The Chairman was called upon and spoke, urging unity of action and harmony of labor for the good of the Conservative party, reviewing briefly the action of the Radicals in involving the State in debt and almost anarchy. He alluded to the whites who had joined the Radical party, &c., and closed by offering a series of resolutions to govern the mode of balloting, which, after amendment, were adopted.

On motion the delegates to the Senatorial Convention were instructed to insist upon the right of Anson county to the Senatorship next term.

The Convention then proceeded to nominate a member for the House of Commons and on balloting Col. Wm. E. Smith was elected and the ballot declared unanimous.

The others being merely for county offices, we refer to the proceedings as published in the county papers.

Maj. Fladger was called upon and read to the Convention the resolutions adopted by the Wadesboro Grange on the subject of making use of the Granges for political ends.

The resolutions assert that the Granges are strictly non-political, &c., and denounce the conduct of any one who attempts to divert them from their true purposes. They declare that the conduct of E. C. Davidson, in announcing himself as a Grange candidate for Congress, does not meet their approval and they will not give him their votes.

The nominations for county officers were then made, and the whole proceedings were conducted in the quietest and most harmonious manner, evincing the determination of the party to permit nothing to interfere between them and entire success.

Sad Case of Poisoning.

We regret to learn that a little child, about two years old, named Henry Lemmerman, the son of Mr. H. B. Willis, an employe of this office, accidentally poisoned himself on Friday afternoon, from the effects of which he died yesterday morning. The little boy, who was a bright, sturdy child, got on a chair and from that reached up to the mantel-piece, on which was a vial containing a preparation of potash and arsenic, which had been prescribed by a physician for Mrs. Willis, who is in a low state of health, for the purpose of breaking the chills with which she was affected. The child swallowed but a small portion of the contents, but it was enough to eventually cause its death. As soon as the fact was known a messenger was dispatched for Mr. Willis, who soon arrived, accompanied by Dr. King, when the necessary remedies were promptly applied. At first it was thought that the effects of the poison had been counteracted, but during the night the little fellow got rapidly worse, and in spite of all that could be done for him, he died yesterday morning at half-past 6 o'clock, just fifteen hours after he was attacked.

Accidental Drowning

We regret to learn that Capt. Gus. Moore, of Smithville, was drowned last Saturday morning, about 10 o'clock, opposite Big Island, nine miles below the city. He was at the time on board the lighter *Sweepstakes*, from this port for Smithville, lying at anchor off Big Island. By some means the boat belonging to the lighter got adrift and when it was about fifty yards from the vessel Capt. Moore jumped overboard and swam after it. He had made about one-half of the distance when he was suddenly observed to throw up his arms and sink, while those on board the lighter were powerless to render him any assistance. It is supposed that he was suddenly attacked with the cramp while in the water.

Capt. Moore was well known to many in our city, by all of whom he was highly esteemed. He had for some time past been running in charge of the lighter *Dolly Varden*, now laid up for repairs at Smithville. He was about 26 years of age and leaves a young wife to mourn him.

HD'QRS. CENTRAL EX. COMMITTEE
NEW HANOVER COUNTY,
WILMINGTON, N. C., June 11, 1874.

The Conservative Township Committees of New Hanover county are requested to meet and organize immediately for the campaign.

If any Township has no such Committee, the member of the Central Committee from such Township is requested to appoint one, consisting of five members, and to aid them in the work of organization.

Township Committees should appoint such sub-committees, challengers, &c., as may be deemed advisable; and under no circumstances should the appointment of challengers for the day of election be neglected.

WM. H. BERNARD,
Chairman.

D&W2t

Senatorial Convention.

The delegates of the 10th Senatorial District (Duplin and Wayne) will meet at Faison's in Convention on Wednesday, June 24th, for the purpose of nominating two Senatorial candidates, or rather to confirm the renominations already made by the Conservatives of Duplin, and likely to be made by Wayne county. Hons. George Davis and A. M. Waddell will address the people at the same time and place.

Columbus County.

The Democratic-Conservative Convention of Columbus county met at Whiteville on Saturday. Colonel H. B. Short presided. Captain V. V. Richardson was nominated for the House, Mr. Kenneth Haynes for Sheriff, Colonel W. M. Baldwin for Clerk of the Superior Court, Mr. J. C. Council for Register of Deeds and Colonel T. C. Memory for Treasurer. We could not get the names of the other nominees.

This is a fine ticket and Columbus will come fully up to her high water mark this summer.

Commencement Exercises.

Editors Journal:

The annual commencement of the Carolina College Graded School was held at Ansonville on the 4th of June, 1874. The attendance was quite large, but not as large as last year owing to the heavy rain which prevented many from getting to the College. The Lumberton Cornet Band was in attendance and discoursed sweet music during all the exercises. The large chapel was well filled with beautiful ladies and gallant men gave their presence and endorsement to the efforts of the President, Rev. J. K. Tucker and the corps of Professors and teachers. The declamations were fully up to those usually found in the institutions of our State and were delivered with fine spirit, very much to the satisfaction of the audience. The recitations by the young ladies were delivered with modesty and grace. In the dialogues the ladies seemed to be in their element. The platform was occupied by Reverend gentlemen from the surrounding counties and several members of the "press gang" (as it seems to be the style to call them,) amongst whom we noticed the venerable Nathaniel Knight, of the Wadesboro *Argus*.

The evening exercises on Wednesday were by the least advanced classes of the school and consisted of declamations, compositions and dialogues. We noticed among the declaimers Masters James Morrison, of Wilmington and Tommie Morse, of Smithville, who acquitted themselves in a very creditable manner.

On Thursday the advanced classes declaimed, read compositions and dialogues, the band playing between times.

The afternoon exercises were an Oration by Rev. A. D. Betts, who is a graduate of the University of North Carolina, and made a telling speech on the subject of Education. He was followed by Rev. W. M. Gwinn, of the North Carolina Conference M. E. Church South, whose remarks were well received by the audience.

At night a party in the College brought hundreds together and the large building was packed with happy attendants. The band in the grove in front was not the least of the pleasurable features of the occasion. The grades were delivered by Prof. Redfearn at the close of the exercises on Thursday evening.

Supreme Court.

The followiwing is a summary of the business transacted in this Court, now in session at Raleigh, on Tuesday:

Appeals from the 4th Judicial District were taken up, and the following cases argued:

B. T. Barden vs Jas. W. Powell, from Columbus, *certiorari* returned. Smith & Strong for plaintiff; Merrimon, Fuller & Ashe for defendants.

Martha Williams, *et al.*, vs Alfred Houston, from Duplin. J. N. Stallings for plaintiffs; H. R. Kornegay, for defendant.

City of Wilmington vs. Samuel L. Yopp, from New Hanover. T. L. Hargrove and Manger London for plaintiff; no counsel for defendant.

Edward Cantwell vs. Commisioners of New Hanover, from New Hanover. F. G. Haywood for plaintiff; T. L. Hargrove for defendants.

State vs. Haywood Gailor, from Sampson. Attorney General Hargrove for the State; no counsel for defendant.

W. P. Mitchell, Administrator vs. Harriet O. Biddle *et al.*, from Cartaret. Smith & Strong for plaintiff; no counsel for defendants.

Sebbitt & Sebbitt vs. J. A. McAulsby, from Columbus. A. T. & J. London for plaintiffs; no counsel for defendant.

Amos Wade *et al.* vs J. J. & E. W. Pellitier, from Cartaret. Alexander Justice, Judge Green and J H Haughton for plaintiffs; H. R. Bryan and Battle & Son for defendants. Continued with leave to "beg."

COL. WADDELL'S CANVASS.

Hon. A. M. Waddell, candidate for Congress, will address his fellow-citizens at the following times and places:

June 12th, Friday—Sanders' Store, Carteret county.

June 13th, Saturday—Newport, Carteret Co.

June 15th, Monday—Richlands, Onslow Co.

June 16th, Tuesday—Jacksonville, Onslow county.

June 18th, Thursday—Ward's Mills, Onslow county.

June 20th, Saturday—Chinquepin, Duplin.

June 22d, Monday—Kenansville, Duplin Co.

June 23d, Tuesday—Warsaw, Duplin Co.

June 24th, Wednesday—Faison's Duplin Co.

June 25th, Thursday—Clinton, Sampson Co.

June 26th, Friday—McDaniel's X Roads, Sampson county.

June 27th, Saturday—Taylor's Bridge, Sampson county.

June 29th, Monday—Fayetteville, Cumberland county.

June 30th, Tuesday—Manchester, Cumberland county.

July 2d, Thursday—Jonesboro, Moore Co.

July 3d, Friday—Carthage, Moore Co.

July 4th, Saturday—Carter's Mills, Moore county.

July 6th, Monday—Harrington P. O., Harnett county.

July 7th, Tuesday—Lillington, Harnett Co.

July 8th, Wednesday—Aversboro, Harnett county.

July 11th, Saturday—"The Hollow," Bladen county.

July 13th, Monday—Elizabethtown, Bladen county.

July 14th, Tuesday—Dalton, Bladen county

July 15th, Wednesday—Brinkley's, Brunswick county.

July 16th, Thursday—Whiteville, Columbus couty.

July 17th, Friday—Cerro Gordo, Columbus

July 20th, Monday—Iron Hill, Columbus Co.

July 21st, Tuesday—Cook's Store, Columbus.

July 22d, Wednesday—Shallotte, Brunswick county.

Other appointments, as desired, will be hereafter made.

D&Wtf.

Between Ourselves, Ladies—The most inestimable of your charms is a perfect set of teeth, and nothing under the sun is so certain to perpetuate that charm as the daily use of Sozodont.

Wooten, Richardson & Co.,

COMMISSION

—AND—

SHIPPING MERCHANTS

NORTH WATER STREET,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

REVIEW

OF THE

WILMINGTON MARKETS,

FOR THE

WEEK ENDING THURSDAY,

June 11, 1874.

COMMERCIAL EPITOME—There is no important change to note in the financial or commercial situation during the week, though trade still moves slowly. The chief feature in financial circles during the week has been the appointment of a new Secretary of the Treasury. General Benj. H. Bristow, of Kentucky, is the man selected by the President to take charge of the most importment department of the Government. Bristow is a lawyer of good ability and he was a soldier during the war on the Federal side and won the good opinions of his superior officers, but he is unknown in financial circles and if he has the necessary qualifications for his new position he has yet to show it.

Ex-Secretary Richardson leaves the Treasury with none to regret him.—He has done what it was said that President Buchanan did for his predecessors—made their administration respectable. We could scarcely obtain a more incompetent man than Richardson, and therefore a change is welcome, although it is one which is evidently an experiment instead of being as it ought to be an appointment which every one would recognize, at the first glance, as one eminently fit to be made.

The currency legislation in Congress has made little progress. The House rejected the Senate substitute for its own bill and asked for a committee of conference, which committee have not agreed upon any report as yet, and it is every day becoming less probable that harmony can be brought out of the discordant elements on this question. The only thing which it is important for Congress to do is to establish by law the maximum amount of legal notes, and this can be done by a bill of a dozen words or less, or even a joint resolution would probably effect the same result. This matter ought not to be left to the discretion of any one man, to play fast and loose with the volume of legal tender currency, and whatever else is omitted by Congress this ought not to be.

In our local market trade has moved slowly. There are no new or important features, and business generally seems to be dropping this early in the season into its usual summer apathy and dullness. The export trade of the week has fallen off. The valuation of our foreign and coastwise shipments will not exceed $100,000. The shipments during the week of the principal articles reach a total of 271 bales cotton, 3,827 casks spirits turpentine, 12,720 bbls rosin, 574 bbls crude turpentine and 450 bbls tar. The following synopsis is written of the market. ROSIN—The rosin market continues to be unsettled with few new features. There are two distinct factions in the market at present, one of which is trying to sustain prices under certain rules and conditions for delivery of strained, while the other side being unable to meet these requirements have pressed their offerings on the market so that prices have further receded 10 cents. SPIRITS TURPENTINE—There has been a fair demand for export, and a large number of casks were taken for shipment. The market has, however, under a dullness which has existed at the North declined and at the close we note no improved feeling. CRUDE TURPENTINE—Aside from the influences which have been deemed sufficient to suppress the market, there has been no feature. Prices have stood up well under these influences, and we have at the close to report the article steady and prices maintained. TAR—A fair demand for export has prevailed. There were no enquiries beyond actual requirements and the bulk of sales were to supply cargoes loading. Prices remain the same as last week. COTTON—A dull and almost entirely nominal market we have had during the week. At the close we see no improvement. GRAIN—The grain market has been duller than usual this week. CORN—There was no excess of stock and the receipts were not large, but the demands were light and large arrivals are daily expected. OATS—The stock is light as also the receipts, but the two combined are amply large to meet the wants. PEAS—There was a slight advance of peas since our last. The demand, however, is light, and the receipts are amply large to supply the trade. ROUGH RICE is wanted and will sell at $1 25 to $1 40 ₱ bushel. DRY GOODS—The volume of business has been comparative light during the week, but it is probably as large as could reasonably be expected, and the demand is chiefly in orders, although some merchants from the country are making second purchases or replenishing stocks with such articles as they require for the current trade. The general features of the market are unchanged, except as regards American, Allen and Sprague prints, large lines of which have been sold in New York at 8½ cents. These consisted chiefly of undesireable patterns of light colors, and were sold out rather than carry them over another season. The more salable styles of other marks are firm and generally pretty closely sold up, but anything of which there is an overstock it is probable will follow the lead of those above mentioned. Plain brown and bleached goods are steady and generally firm. MONEY—The banks have continued to gain in means, while the demand for money has not been larger than usual. The market is sluggish and rates of interest are unchanged.

The chief features of the market and the changes of prices of produce and merchandise for the week ending were as follows:

COTTON—The market has remained without animation throughout the week. The offerings have been indeed small and there has been a lack of buyers. The fact is that the receipts have reduced to such a small fraction, that no inducements are offered to buyers to purchase, except the most ordinary grades for which there is very little demand. Quotations have been reduced during the week about ¼ to 1 cent ₱ lb. The sales for the week embrace about 150 bales at figures ranging from 11 to 16½ cents ₱ lb. The receipts for the week were as follows:

Friday	10 bales.
Saturday	54 "
Monday	16 "
Tuesday	16 "
Wednesday	16 "
Thursday	12 "
Total	bales,

against 161 bales for last week.

The general Cotton movement for the week was as follows: It appears that the total receipts for the seven days have reached 17,070 bales, against 21,853 bales last week, 23,486 bales the previous week and 26,284 bales three weeks since, making the total receipts since the first of September, 1873, 3,690,076 bales, against 3,438,258 bales for the same period of 1872-73, showing an increase since September 1, 1873, of 251,818 bales. The exports for the week ending, reach a total of 17,521 bales, of which 14,483 were to Great Britian, 17,521 to France, and 1,328 to the rest of the Continent, while the stocks as made up are now 293,664 bales.

The following are the official nominal quotations to-day:

Low Ordinary	11½	cents.
Ordinary	13	"
Good Ordinary	15	"
Strict Good Ordinary	16	"
Low Middling	16½	"
Strict Low Middling	16¾	"
Middling	17¼	"

ROSIN—The general condition of the Rosin market during the week has been unsettled and it is difficult to write an impartial statement of its details. The facts are these. There were certain conditions only, upon which buyers would purchase. The exactions required by them were as follows: All Strained, sampled, none below C with a fair proportion of D. As the bulk of the stock in market would not reach this standard there were considerable rejections and much complaint was made against buyers in asking these requirements which heretofore were not known in the trade. The above condition of affairs were so annoying to sellers, that all their efforts were used to break the market or establish a price at which their offerings would be deliverable, and to effect this, the market for strained was put down from $2 25 to $2 15 per bbl. At these figures there were large sales. Buyers on the other hand labored hard to avert this action and would occasionally purchase at $2 20 in order to sustain if possible the market. Futures which were active last week for the present month and July delivery, have received very little attention this week. The supply of ship room has increased, but the charters were principally for spirits turpentine shipments. The receipts have been very heavy for the week, averaging fully 2,500 bbls per day by rail and from 300 to 500 bbls by city manufacture. The exports for the week did not reach the receipts and there was an increase of stock. At the Exchange this week there was a fair attendance daily and a large amount of transactions were made. These as far as reported and the condition of the market at different periods of the week as reviewed was as follows: Friday the first day of our review, strained opened quiet and unsettled, with the following sales: 1000 bbls strained, nothing below C all sampled at $2 25; 500 bbls 10 per cent. sampled at $2 20; 150 bbls do, delivered at $2 20; 750 bbls do, spot at $2 20; 127 bbls do, at $2 17½, and 42 bbls No. 2 at $2 25 per bbl. Saturday the market remained unsettled and there was no established price for strained. Futures were in good request as well as spot rosins and the sales were as follows: 500 bbls good strained at $2 25; 1,000 bbls do, do, buyers option June at $2 25; 500 bbls do, do, buyers option 10 days at $2 25; 2,000 bbls do, do, buyers option July at $2 25; 500 bbls strained (C) delivered at $2 20, and 1,000 bbls strained at $2 15 per bbl. Monday the market was quiet and the previous days prices $2 15 were obtained. The sales were 500 bbls strained at $2 15 per bbl, also sales of 100 bbls low pale at $4 25, and 20 bbls extra pale at $5 50 per bbl. Tuesday the market was quiet and 500 bbls strained sold at $2 15 per bbl. Wednesday the market was unsettled. Large lots were offered at $2 15 and there were only small sales. 260 bbls strained changed hands at $2 15 delivered. To-day, Thursday at noon, at the close of our writing, the market is quiet at $2 15 per bbl.

NO. 2, NO. 1 PALES AND EXTRA PALES—Of all these grades, there were small sales. The market was quiet and steady and former prices ruled the transactions.

The receipts for the week, 16,079 bbls, against 15,195 bbls for last week, show an increase of 884 bbls. The exports for the week, 12,496 bbls, against 10,408 bbls for last week, show also an increase of 2,088 bbls. The stock in yard is 60,798 bbls, and afloat 6,462 bbls, against 59,548 bbls in yard and 4,119 bbls afloat for last week.

The following were the quotations to-day:

Strained	$2 15
No. 2	2 25
Extra No. 2	2 30
Low No. 1	2 50
No. 1	3 00
Extra No. 1	3 75
Low Pale	3 85
Pale	4 50@5 00
Window Glass	5 00@6 00

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—Since our report of the 4th the market has been active but unsettled in tone, ranging from strong to weak and alternating, but closing to-day with a decline of 1¼ cents on last week's quotations. The cause of this decline is attributable in one particular to the very heavy receipts at our port, they averaging from 800 to 900 casks daily and there being a scarcity of ship room the receipts have been larger than the demand. The market closes quiet to-day at 33¼ cents. The receipts for the week 5,393 casks against 3,757 casks for last week show an increase of 1,636 casks. The exports for the week, 928 casks against 2,407 casks for last week, show a decrease of 1,479 casks for last week. The stock in yard and afloat is 13,130 casks against 8,868 casks for last week. The sales for the week were as follows:

Friday	160 casks at	35½ cts ₱ gal.	
Saturday	428 "	" 35 "	"
Monday	350 "	" 34½ "	"
Tuesday	600 "	" 34 "	"
Wednesday	300 "	" 34 "	"
Do	100 "	" 34½ "	"
Do	350 "	" 33¼ "	"

Thursday—No sales reported.

New York Casks.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—During the week of our present resume of the markets nothing of any important value has occurred in the Crude Turpentine market. From the opening to the close of the week prices have sustained no change, as the market closes to-day steady at $1 85 for hard, $2 85 for yellow dip and $3 50 for virgin.

The receipts for the week, 2,116 bbls, against 1,290 bbls, for last week, show an increase of 826 bbls. The exports for the week 537 bbls. against 195 bbls for last week, show an increase of 342 bbls. The stock in yard and afloat is 1,563 bbls against 1,695 bbls for last week. The sales for the week were as follows:

	Bbls.	Hard.	Yellow Dip.	Virgin.
Friday	160	$1 85	$2 85	$3 50
Saturday	239	1 85	2 85	3 50
Monday	212	1 85	2 85	3 50
Tuesday	361	1 85	2 85	3 50
Wed'y	165	1 85	2 85	3 50
Thurs'y	215	1 85	2 85	3 50

TAR—The market has been uniform and regular during the week. There was a good demand current for export early in the week, and several large lots were taken for export, but as the receipts and supply in market were equal to the demand there was no alteration of figures. To-day the market closes steady at $2 00 ₱ bbl.

The receipts for the week, 1,025 bbls. against 586 bbls. for last week, show an increase of 439 bbls. The exports for the week, 232 bbls. against 1,150 bbls. for last week, show a decrease of 918 bbls. The stock in yard and afloat is 3,944 bbls., against 3,161 bbls. for last week.

Friday	104 bbls at	$2 20 per bbl.	
Saturday	175	"	2 00 "
Monday	140	"	2 00 "
Tuesday	129	"	2 00 "
Wednesday	132	"	2 00 "
Thursday	150	"	2 00 "

GRAIN—The grain market of the past week has been quiet and there are no new features to report to-day. CORN—The cargo arrivals during the week were few. There was only one sale, that of the schr Charles, which contained 1,750 bushels, and which sold at $1 02 ₱ bushel, (30 days' time.) The above constituted the movement of cargoes for the week, no other sales having come within our knowledge. The market is quoted quiet at the above figures, and will probably recede lower, as there are several large cargoes due from Northern ports, which will probably stock the market for the present. The receipts for the week 23,770 bushels, against 15,235 bushels for last week, show an increase of 8,535 bushels, and from all sources were as follows: From Philadelphia, 6,721 bushels; from Baltimore, 2,715 bushels; from New York; 3,211 bushels; per schr Charles, 1,750 bushels; els; per schooner Fannie Pike, 8,000 bushels; and per Wilmington & Weldon Railroad Co, 1,273 bushels. Yellow mixed and white sell from store at $1 10, $1 12½@$1 15 per bushel, highest figures including sacks. OATS.—There is a good stock of oats in market, and there is a very light demand at present. Quotations from store are 80 to 82½ cents ₱ bushel, including sacks. PEAS.—The stock is small and the demand at present light; cow and clay sell at $1 10@$1 15 ₱ bushel, and $1 15@$1 20 for white ₱ bushel. RICE.—The demand is fair with an adequate supply. Clean Carolina is held at 8½ to 8¾ cents by the cask; Rough is in small supply, and sells at $1 20 to $1 40, according to quality. CORN MEAL. The mills are filling orders at $1 15 to $1 20 per bushel, including sacks.

PEANUTS—Our remarks concerning the market for peanuts for the few weeks past have been subjected to only slight alterations, as our information regarding the same, was, we supposed, from the best of authority, and were generally reported to us without change. The substance of these remarks was: "That producers have been holding back thier stock, awaiting summer prices." We learn, however, that this is not the case. That producers had generally forwarded their stock, and that the shortness of supply is due to the small crops produced. It is generally conceded that the present crop has been received and that the market has established its prices for the season, unless some unforeseen demand should arise, which is natural should not occur. The following prices have ruled the sales for the week:

Ordinary	$1 70@2 80
Prime	2 10@2 15
Extra Prime	2 25@1 35
Fancy	2 40@2 60

FERTILIZERS—The busines done in fertilizers has been very small during the present spring months and very few of our merchants have dealt in them to a large extent. The stock in market is sufficiontly large to meet the demands and the following are the rates asked to-day.

Peruvian Guano, (Chincha Island) $75, $77@$80; do. do. Guanope, $70; Carolina Fertilizer, $65 time; $50 cash; Ruth's Challenge Sol. Phosphate, $60@$65; Wando Guano, $70; Patapsco, do., $65; Navassa Guano, $55, cash, and $65, time; Cape Fear Guano, $35, cash, and $45, time; E. F. Coe's Superphosphate of Lime, $60; Baugh's Raw Bone Phosphate, $ 60; Lister Bros. Superphosphate of Lime, $65; Whann's Raw Bone Superphosphate, $52; Lodi Manufacturing Company's Pure Bone, $48; do. do. double refined Poudrette, $30; do. do. Nit. Phosphate Lime, $60; Zells Phosphate, $54 50@$64 50; Berger & Butt's Superphosphate, $60; Wilson's Superphosphate of Lime, $60; B. D. Sea Fowl, $50 cash, and $35 time.

PROVISIONS—The provision market at home has been very steady with a fair demand from the consumptive and export trade with liberal sales at the quotations. At the West and North the market has eased up slightly but the demand continuing good there and very little reaction of prices has occurred. The Cincinnati Price Current says of the western market:

The course of trade in this line during the past week has been the reverse of that of the week preceding. This is accounted for partly by the natural reaction from the advance which tended to restrict consumptive orders, and partly by the general anticipation that the offerings would be large the last week of the month, when the deliveries on contracts came to be made, and consequently speculative buyers have been holding off. This has resulted in a decline of ⅛ to ¼ per llb on bulk meats and bacon, but mess pork and lard have been held very firmly, for stocks of these articles are concentrated in few hands and are so light as to be easily controlled, and although the demand for them has been small, scarcely more than what is required for current consumption—holders seem to have full confidence in values being sustained, with strong hopes of a further advance. The foreign exports from the seaboard ports were considerably less than for the corresponding week last year, and this has also had some influence in the downward turn, but there is a strong undertone to the market, and at even small concessions from current prices there are buyers for round lots of meats, for the confidence of the trade in the final outcome has not been shaken, but only a disposition exists to take advantage of the temporary decline to buy in at as low a price as possible.

The following are the ruling quotations in the provision market: North Carolina Bacon sells at 9@10 cents for shoulders, 12@12½ cents for sides, 12@12½ cents for hog round and 15@16 cents for hams. We quote *Western Smoked* at 8¼@8¾ cents for shoulders, 11¼@11½ cents for sides, and 15@16 cents for hams. *Dry Salted* sells at 8½ cents for shoulders and 10½ to 10¾ cents clear for rib sides.—LARD—North Carolina is scarce and wanted. Sells at 11½@12 cents ₱ lb. Northern steam refined, in buckets and tubs, sells at 10½@11½ cents ₱ lb.

WILMINGTON MONEY MARKET

CORRECTED DAILY BY BANK OF NEW HANOVER

I. B. GRAINGER, President.

	BUYING.	SELLING
Gold	110	112
Silver	105	108
Exchange sight on Northern Cities	Par	
Exchange 30 days on Northern Cities	½a1 ¼	
N. C. Bonds, Old Ex Coupon	30	
Do. Funding 1866	22	
Do. " 1868	20	
Do. New 6 ₱c	15	
Do. Special Tax 6 ₱c	11	
N. C. bonds iss'd to N. C. Road	50	
W. & W. R. R. bonds 7 ₱c (Gold Int.)	90	
W. C. & R. R. R. bonds 8 ₱c	55	
Wilmington City bonds 8 ₱c	73	
" " " 7 ₱c	80	
" " " old 6 ₱c	65	
" " " new 6 ₱c	65 Gold in	
" " " " 8 ₱c	80 " "	
New Hanover County bonds (10 years) 6 ₱c (Gold Int.)	70	
New Hanover County bonds, (5 years) 6 ₱c (Gold Int.)	92	
W. & W. Railroad Stock, (Par. 100)	60	
North Carolina R.R. " (" 100)	45	
W., C. & R. R. R. " (" 50)	00	
Wil. Gas Light Co. " (" 50)	40	
Bank of New Hanover "	25	28
First National Bank "	100	110
Wilmington Build'g Ass'n "	45	70
Mechanics' " "	43	65
Navassa Guano Co "	100	110

RATES OF FREIGHT.

ARTICLES.	Per Steamer	Per Sailing Vessel.
TO NEW YORK.		
Crude Turpentine, per bbl	$0 60 a $ 75	$ 00 a $ 55
Tar per bbl	0 50 a 70	00 a 55
Spirits Turpentine, per bbl	00 a 1 00	00 a 80
Rosin per bbl	00 a 60	00 a 55
Cotton per bale	00 a 2 50	00 a 2 50
Cotton Goods, "	00 a 75	00 a 75
Flaxseed per bush	00 a 15	00 a 15
Peanuts "	3 a 10	08 a 10
TO PHILADELPHIA.		
Crude Turpentine, per bbl	0 00 a 50	00 a 50
Tar per bbl	0 00 a 50	00 a 50
Spirits Turpentine, per bbl	0 00 a 1 00	00 a 1 00
Rosin per bbl	0 00 a 60	00 a 50
Cotton per bale	0 00 a 1 50	00 a 2 00
Cotton Goods "	0 00 a 75	0 60 a 0 75
Peanuts per bush	00 a 10	00 a 12
Lumber	0 00 a 8 00	0 00 a 8 00
TO BALTIMORE.		
Crude Turpentine, per bbl	0 00 a 0 45	0 00 a 0 45
Tar per bbl	0 00 a 0 45	0 00 a 0 45
Spirits Turpentine, per bbl	00 a 90	0 00 a 75
Rosin per bbl	00 a 45	00 a 45
Cotton per bale	0 00 a 2 00	00 a [illegible]
Peanuts per bush	00 a 11	00 a 0 [illegible]
Lumber	0 00 a 8 00	[illegible] a 7 50
TO BOSTON.		
Crude Turpentine, per bbl	0 00 a 0 00	0 00 a 0 70
Tar per bbl	0 00 a 0 00	0 00 a 0 70
Spirits Turpentine, per bbl	0 00 a 0 00	0 00 a 1 20
Rosin per bbl	0 00 a 0 00	0 00 a 70
Cotton per bale	00 a 00	00 a 2 10
Peanuts per bush	00 a 00	00 a 00
Lumber	00 a 00	0 00 a 12 50

Wilmington Wholesale Prices Current

Subject to Changes in the Market.

Beeswax per lb 30 a 32
Barrels, Spts T, each.
2d hand...0 00 a 2 75
New......0 00 a 3 00
Candles, per lb.,
Tallow......16 a 17
Adamantine 00 a 15
Sperm.......50 a 55
Coffee, per lb.,
Java........35 a 37½
Laguayra....25 a 28
Rio.........22½ a 25
St. Domingo.25 a 28
Flax........19½ a 20
Double Anc. a 16
Rope per lb. 7 a 10
Corn Meal,
per bushel. 0 00 a 1 20
Domestics,
Sheeting,
per yard...10 a 13
Yarn, per 5 lb, 000 a 125
Feathers,
per lb......65 a 90
Fish, per bbl.,
Mackerel,
No. 1....18 00 a22 00
No. 2.... 00 a17 50
No. 3....11 50 a12 00
Mullets...5 50 a 7 50
Herring,
East.....8 00 a 9 00
N. C. roe. 0 00 a12 50
do cuts...8 00 a10 00
do gros...7 00 a 8 06
Dry Cod.. 7 a 7½
Flour, per bbl, North'n
Family...8 50 a11 50
Superfine.6 50 a 7 00
Ex Super.7 50 a 8 75
North Carolina,
Family.. 10 00 a 10 50
Superfine.7 75 a 8 25
Glue, per lb 16 a 22
Gunny Bags 25 a 28
Guano, Guanape,
Per ton..00 00 a70 00
Grain, per bushel,
Corn...... 00 a 115
Oats...... 80 a 82½
Peas, Cow 1 35 a 1 40
Rice, 8¾ 9
Carolina.. 8½ a 9½
Hides, per lb.,
Green......6½ a 7
Dry........14 a 15
Hay, per 100 lbs.,
Eastern...0 00 a 1 60
Northern.1 45 a 1 50
Iron, per lb.,
English, ass'd 7½ a 8
American, ref'd 6 a 10
American,
sheer........9 a 00
Swede......9 a 00
Hoop,
per ton...1 25 a 135 00
Liquors, per gal, (dom)
Whiskey..1 25 a 4 00
Bourbon..2 00 a 3 00
N. E. R....2 00 a 3 00
Gin.......4 00 a 7 00
Brandy...4 00 a 9 00
do Apple,1 50 a 9 00
do Peach.2 25 a 3 50
Lumber, (Mill,)
Fl'r Bds.15 00 a17
Wide do..10 00 a25 00
Scantling 00 00 a22 00
Ship Stuff, 0 00 a25 00
Lime, (from store)
Rockport.0 00 a 1 55
Rockland 0 00 a 1 55
Molasses, per gallon,
Cuba, hhds...41 a 42
do bbls......00 a 45
Sugar house..30 a 31
do bbls......33 a 34
Syrup, bbls..45 a1 00
do N. O..80 a0 90
Nails, per lb.,
Cut.........5 00 a 5 50
Oils, per gallon,
Sperm....0 00 a 3 00
Linseed...1 40 a 1 50
Machinery 1 75 a 2 00
Keorosene. 20 a 21
Pea Nuts 2 25 a 2 75
Potatoes,
Sweet..... 80 a 1 00
Irish, bbl.2 85 a 3 25
Provisions, per lb.,
N. C. Bacon
Hams........ 16 a 18
Middlings....12 a 12½
Shoulders....10½ a 11
Hog round...13 a 13½
Western Bacon
(Smoked.
Hams........15 a 16
Middlings....10½ a 11
Shoulders..... 8½ a 9
(Dry Salted.)
Middlings....10 a 11
Shoulders....8½ a 8¾
Lard, N. C..00 a 12½
do Northern.00 a 12
Butter, N. C..15 a 20
do Northern.25 35 a 40
Cheese........ 18 a 20
Pork, Northern, per bbl
City Mess 19 50 a 20 00
Thin " 00 00 a 16 50
Rump....16 00 a 17 00
Salt, Alum, per
bag 2 bush.1 50 a 2 00
Liverpool, sack, ground
cargo.... 0 00 a 0 00
From store.0 00 a 1 25
American..0 00 a 1 25
Sugar, per lb.,
Porto Rico...00 a 9
C............ 9½ a 10
B............10¾ a 10½
A............10½ a 11
Crushed.....12½ a 12
Soap, per lb.,
Northern.... 5½ a 7
Shingles, per M,,
Contract... 6 50 a 9 00
Common.. 2 25 a 2 75
Staves, per M.,
W. O. bbl.00 00 a 00 00
R. O. hhd.00 00 a 00 00
Timber, per M.,
Shipping .00 00 a 00 00
Mill, p to ex 12 00 a 18 50
Mill, fair..8 00 a 12 00
Mill, inf to ord 4 25 a6 00
Tallow per lb. 10 a 11

General Market Reports.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

Financial.

NEW YORK, June 10—Noon.—Money easy at 2 to 3 per cent. Gold 110⅞. Sterling Exchange—long, $4 88; short, $4 91. Government Securities dull and strong. State Bonds quiet and nominal.

Commercial.

Cotton quiet; sales of 103 bales; uplands 18½ cents; Orleans 18½ cents. Flour dull. Wheat quiet and steady. Corn steady. Pork heavy—mess $17 75. Lard quiet—steam 11 5-16 cents. Spirits Turpentine steady at 37½ cents. Rosin steady at $2 65.—Freights heavy.

Cotton—Futures opened as follows: June, 17 5-16 cents; July, 17 9-16 to 17½ cents; August, 17¾ to 17 15-16 cents; September, 17 23-32 to 17 25-31 cents; November, 17 9-32 to 17 5-16 cents; December, 17 9-32 to 17 11-32 cents.

Financial.

NEW YORK, June 10—6 P. M.—Money easy at 2 to 3 per cent. Sterling Exchange quiet at $4 88. Gold 111⅛. Government Securities dull but steady. State Bonds quiet and nominal.

Commercial.

Cotton quiet; sales of 294 bales at 18½ to 18¾ cents. Southern flour dull and declining; common to fair extra, $6 to $6 80; good to choice do, $6 85 to $11. Wheat opened quiet and firm at $1 52 for common winter Red Western. Corn firmer and more active at 80 to 83 cents for western mixed; 83 to 86 cents for high mixed and yellow Western. Coffee quiet and firm at 17 to 20½ cents for Rio. Sugar more active and firm at 7¾ to 8½ cents for fair to good refining; 8¾ cents for prime; 7¾ to 8 1-16 cents for Muscovado. Molasses dull and unchanged. Rice quiet; Rangoon, 6¾ to 6¾ cents; Carolina, 7¾, 9 to 9¾ cents. Rosin steady at $2 60 to $2 65. Spirits Turpentine steady at 37 to 37½ cents. Pork quiet but firmer; new mess, $18. Lard quiet but firmer, at 11 7-16 cents. Whiskey lower at 99½ cents to $1, closing over the inside price.

Cotton—net receipts 309 bales; gross receipts 1,837 bales. Futures closed steady. Sales of 25,600 bales as follows; June, 17¾ cents; July, 17 10-32 cents; August, 17 31-32 cents; September, 17 13-16 to 17¾ cents; October, 17 15-32 to 17½ cents.

BALTIMORE, June 10—6 PM—Cotton dull and nominal; middling 17¾ to 18 cents; gross receipts 279 bales; exports coastwise 290 bales; sales of 85 bales; sales to spinners, 70 bales; stock on hand 7,918 bales. Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat steady and unchanged. Corn—white Southern active at 89 cents; yellow Southern dull at 81 cents. Provisions quiet—mess pork $18 25 to 18 50. Bulk meats—shoulders 7¼ cents; clear rib sides 9¾ to 9¾ cents. Bacon easier; shoulders 7¾ to 7¾ cents; clear rib sides 10¾ to 10¾ cents; sugar cured hams 14 to 15½ cents. Lard—refined 12 cents. Western butter dull—good to choice 23 cents. Coffee quiet and unchanged. Whiskey unchanged; jobbing lots $1. Sugar quiet and unchanged.

AUGUSTA, June 10—6 P. M.—Cotton quiet; middling 16½ cents; receipts 40 bales; sales 29 bales.

SAVANNAH, June 10—6 P. M.—Cotton quiet—middling 16¾ cents; net receipts 69 bales; gross receipts 69 bales; sales of 370 bales; stock on hand 15,212 bales.

CHARLESTON, June 10—6 P. M.—Cotton dull middling 17¼ cents; net receipts 135 bales; exports coastwise 271 bales; sales 115 bales; stock on hand 15,212 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS—By Cable.

LONDON, June 10—Noon.—Consols 92¾ to 92⅞. Erie 27¾. Later—Erie 38½.

LIVERPOOL, June 10—Noon—Cotton steadier; uplands, 8¾d; Orleans, 8¾ to 8¾d. Sales of 12,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for export and speculation; sales of uplands, nothing below good ordinary, deliverable in June and July, 8 5-16d; do, deliverable in August, and September, 8 9-16d, do, nothing below low middling, deliverable in July and August, 8 9-16; do, deliverable August and September, 8 11-16.

Later—Cotton—Sales of uplands nothing below low middling, deliverable in June and July, 8⅜d; sales of shipments of new crop on a basis of middling uplands, nothing below good ordinary, 8⅜d. Lard 51s. 9d. Breadstuffs quiet. Sales include 6,500 bales of American.

LIVERPOOL, June 10—Evening—Cotton; sales on a basis of middling uplands, nothing below good ordinary, deliverable July and August, 8 7-16d. Lard 51s 7d. Pork 66s 6d.

Later—Spirits turpentine 28s 6d.

Sixteen joint stock companies, forty-four banks, thirty-six industrial companies, eighteen building societies, one insurance company and one transit company became bankrupt by the financial crisis in Vienna last May.

The reform in woman's dress proposed by some of the advancing women of New England is the use of an undersuit that will keep the entire body warm, and the weight of which will be supported entirely by the shoulders.

A very lively effervescence seems to have arisen, of late, between the white and black Radicals in Alabama upon the occasion of public meetings to initiate the campaign. In all the important towns of the State these meetings have frothed over and burst off the lid of the pot. Either blacks or whites have seceded, and the Democratic prints seem to think that they will not amalgamate any more.

MARINE.

ARRIVED.

Schr Mary Whitney, Perkins, (10 days) Belfast, Me., Worth & Worth.

June 5—Steamship D J Foley, Price, Baltimore, A D Cazaux.

Steamship Tonawanda, Wiltbanks, Philadelphia, Worth & Worth.

German Barque Montag, Stromstadt, Liverpool, E Peschau & Westermann.

June 6—Ger Barquentine Germania, Velmore, Antwerp, E Peschau & Westermann.

Schr Fannie Pike, Rolins, New York, Master.

Schr Charles, Ireland, Fairfield, Hyde county, DeRosset & Co,

Steamship Raleigh, Oliver, Baltimore, A D Cazaux.

Ger Brig Albert, Abrams, Liverpool, E Peschau & Westermann.

Ger Barqne Friedrich, Low, Rotterdam, E Peschau & Westerman.

Schr Ben, Davis, New York, Williams & Murchison.

Schr Mary Louise, Clay, Winterport, B F Mitchel & Son.

Jvne 9—German Barque Augusta Fritze, Luckldt, Cape de Verde, E Peschau & Westermann.

German Brig Genius, Blankes, Liverpool, E Peschau & Westermann.

Steamship Benefactor, ——, New York, A D Cazaux.

CLEARED.

Steamship Lucille, Bennett, Baltimore, A D Cazaux.

June 6—Steamship Regulator, Freeman, New York, Barry Bros.

June 9—Schr Mary Farrow, Foss, Newport for orders, G G Barker & Co.

Schr Iona, Coombs, Duxbury, Mass., O G Parsley, Sr.

June 10—Steamship Tonawanda, Wiltbanks, Philadelphia, Worth & Worth.

Steamship Raleigh, Oliver, Baltimore, A D Cazaux.

Nor. Brig Victor, Moeler, London, Williams & Murchison.

Nor. Brig Diana, Jonassen, Cork or Falmouth, (for orders), Vick & Mebane.

EXPORTS.

COASTWISE.

Baltimore—Steamship Lucille—233 casks spirits turpentine, 205 bbls tar, 319 do rosin, 100 do pitch, 17 do oil, 92 sacks peanuts, 38 bundles rags, 21 empty beer kegs, 30,000 feet lumber.

Newport for Orders—Schr Mary Farrow—96,000 feet lumber.

Duxbury, Mass.—Schr Iona—110,000 feet lumber.

Philadelphia—Steamship Tonawanda—45 bales yarn, 213 do cotton, 40 do cane fibre, 28,300 shingles, 66 ale kegs, 150 bbls tar, 270 do rosin, 25 do pitch, 18 tons old iron, 153 casks spts turpentine, 9 pkgs mdse, 13 hhds molasses, 82 bushels peanuts, 50,600 feet lumber.

FOREIGN.

London—Nor. Brig Victor—1,548 casks spts turpentine, 242 bbls rosin.

Cork or Falmouth for Orders—Nor. Brig Diana—1,500 casks spts turpentine, 343 bbls rosin.

List of Vessels in the Port of Wilmington, N. C., June 10, 1874.

REMARKS.—We respectfully ask Consignees, Consuls, Captains and owners, to notify us of any change of vessel while in port.

STEAMSHIPS.

Benefactor, ——, ldg, New York, A D Cazaux

BRIGS.

Genius, Blankes, dis, E Peschau & Westermann.
Ger Montag, Stremstadt, E Peschau & Westerman
Ger Germania, Vilmon, E Peschau & Westerman
Albert, Abrams, dis, E Peschau & Westermann.
Alkor, Ericksen, dis, R E Heide
Courtnay, Lemswood, dis, R E Heide.
Atlantic, Herdan, dis, J R Blossom & Evans.
Dorothea, Fessen, dis, E Peschau & Westerman.
Sibal, Hansen, Rotterdam, dis, Williams & Murchison
Mira, Gundersen, dis, G G Barker & Co

BARQUES.

Augusta Fritze, Luckldt, dis, E Peschau & Westermann.
Nor Speed, Alsen, R E Heide
Nor Viking, Hansen, R E Heide
Friedrich, Low, dis, E Peschau & Westermann.
Hermann Helmreich, Oesterreich, dis, E Peschau & Westermann.
Herdman, Schoffenberg, dis, R E Heide.
Mynheer, Tesnow, dis, E Peschau
Anna, ——, Havana, dis, J R Blossom & Evans
Felicitas, Kuhl, dis, E Peschau.
Amazon, Neilsen, dis, J R Blossom & Evans.
Eldorado, Gundersen, dis, R E Heide

SCHOONERS

Ben, Davis, dis, Williams & Murchison.
Carrie A Bentley, Butler, dis C C R W Co.
Baguduce, Cox, dis, Worth & Worth.
Tarry Not, Dalbow, dis, Harris & Howell.
Nellie Grant, Jordan, dis, Harriss & Howell
Henry Whitney, Perkins, Worth & Worth.
Fanny Pike, Robbins, G G Barker & Co

List of Vessels Sailed for this Port.

BREMEN.

Ger Barque Sebastian, Bach, sld May 17

BALTIMORE.

Schr J H Stickney, Forks, cld May 15

ANTWERP.

Emanuel, Tobiassen, sld April 19

NEW YORK.

Barque Dover, Stephens, cld May 2

GRAVESEND.

Lady Douglass, Goddard, sld Feb 21

BERMUDA.

Br Brig Coronella, sld Dec 11

LIVERPOOL.

Charia, Kinch, cld April 24
Genius, Blancke, cld April 23
Barque Albert, ——, cld April 23
Maria Lamb, Laurensen, ent out March 24
Br Barque Maad, McIsaac, cld March 28

ROTTERDAM.

Frederick, Law, cld March 19

BRAKE.

Brig Primus, Peters, sld March 13

The Raleigh News says: Apex was the scene Tuesday afternoon, about 3 o'clock, of a bloody transaction, which caused the most intense excitement among the people of that part of Wake county. The particulars as far as we could ascertain are as follow: The perpetrator of the horrible deed is a colored man about 25 years of age, named Merritt Dennis. Dennis has been in the employ of Mr. Simms Mann, a farmer, residing about a mile from Apex, and has heretofore borne a good character. After dinner, Dennis went to his wife, who was at work in a cornfield, and requested her to quit work, and go to the house, as he wished a pair of pants mended. She refuse to obey his request, whereupon a quarrel ensued. During the quarrel it is alleged that the woman struck him with a hoe which she had been at work with. After being struck he wrested the hoe from his wife and dealt her a blow on the foreheaed, which split her skull open, causing death in an hour afterwards. When brought to Raleigh Wednesday morning the wretched creature seemed to be deeply affected, and says he had no intention of killing her. The prisoner was lodged in the County Jail to await the action of the Grand Jury, which meets in this city on the fourth Monday of the present month.

Mr. Throckmorton, one of the California Fish Commissioners, declares that the experiment of transplanting Eastern oysters on the Pacific coast has proved a failure. The oysters become very fat and die in about a year.

Hereafter those who go to Europe for business or pleasure will have to pay a fee of five dollars each for their passports. It is expected that the tax will yield forty or fifty thousand dollars.

Pasigraphy is the name of a new system of writing by numbers, which, it is asserted, may be used universally, and thus obviate the difficulty of communication between nations of different languages. It is expected to cut quite a figure.

The new schooner *William G. Shattuck*, built without a frame, was launched from the yard of the builder at Boston on the 20th ult. The builder was congratulated by a large number of friends, who expressed the hope that the *Shattuck* would be the pioneer of an enormous fleet of frameless ships.

They tell us of a hen which floated down the raging tide at Mill River for some distance, in the barrel where she was laboriously "covering" nineteen eggs. She attended strictly to business during the flood, finally brought up in a friendly harbor, and has since left her barrel with nineteen chickens at her heels.

A good specimen of the sort of legislation the Kellogg regime turn out in Louisiana is found in a law passed by the last Legislature. It postpones the time of holding the city election in New Orleans two years, giving the present Governor the power of appointing the necessary officers when the present incumbents' time has expired. Gov. Kellogg has not signed the bill, as he is not obliged to do so until the next Legislature meets, if he does not choose to, and he has given the Democrat majority to understand that he will not sign it at all if they will nominate the kind of men he wants. The Governor has evidently taken his ideas of a Republican form of government from the conduct of his superiors and supporters in Washington.

The London *Times*, on the question of peace or war in Europe, thinks that Germany has obtained all that she could reasonably demand—national unity, military fame, an extended territory, and an almost impregnable frontier. It credits Germany with no aggressive designs, but says significantly that, as long as the mutual game of defiance and menace is kept up between France and herself, she is quite as likely as her late adversary to strike the first blow, from pure apprehension lest her enemy might be beforehand with her. France, the *Times* thinks, has two many elements of discord within her borders to be a really formidable adversary, and could not be expected to wage a successful war until something like confidence has been inspired into society, and distrust has given place to reliance in the government. It thinks, however, that this condition of things is slowly approaching, and that the idea is gaining ground among the French people that self-restraint and resignation are necessary, and form the indispensible probation for a higher national destiny.

The grasshoppers or locusts have made their appearance in immense numbers in Northern Minnesota and Manitoba. In some places the ground is covered with them, and they are destroying grass, grain and garden vegetables.

Helmbold's Buchu is the great family medicine for diseases of the kidneys and kindred organs. Full directions accompany each bottle. Look out for counterfeits. The genuine has the private proprietary stamp of H. T Helmbold. It is not safe to take any other None but the genuine guaranteed. John F. Henry, New York, Sole Agent.

W. C. McNEELY, of N. C.,

WITH

C. N. HOWARD & CO.,

Commission Merchants,

Nos. 77 & 79 Broad St., New York.

REFERENCES: Hanover National Bank, N. Y.; Mechanics' National Bank, N. Y.; First National Bank, Garretsville, Ohio; Exchange Bank of Canada, Montreal.

Cash advanced on Cotton, Naval Stores, Dry Fruits, Peanuts, &c.

Will fill orders for Groceries, Bacon, Lard, Flour, Butter, Cheese, Bagging, Iron Ties, &c.

June 12 w3m

North Carolina Railroad Company,

SECRETARY AND TREASURER'S OFFICE,
COMPANY SHOPS, N. C., June 1st, 1874.

NOTICE.

THE TWENTY-FIFTH ANNUAL MEETing of the Stockholders of the North Carolina Railroad Company will be held at Hillsboro, N. C., on THURSDAY, July 9th, 1874; and the transfer books of Stocks will be closed from this date until after the meeting.

J. A. McCAULEY, Sec'y N. C. R. R. Co.

june 12 w-tdm

Warm Springs,

MADISON COUNTY, Western N. C.,

ARE NOW OPEN FOR THE RECEPtion of Visitors.

The additions and improvements made since last season, increase the capacity of the place nearly three fold. Amongst the new features in improvements are WATER WORKS, giving an abundant supply of pure Freestone Water from the mountains, into every department of the Hotel. All the buildings repainted and plastering renewed; new Ball Room and Billiard Room; new Kitchen and Laundry with an entire new outfit. Furniture renewed and Mattresses all new. Bath Houses renewed; making the Hotel the most complete and well fitted in the country.

PRICE OF BOARD—$40 per month; $12 50 per week; $2 per day. Children and colored servants half price.

J. A. SAMPLE,
General Manager

june 12 140-deo1m&w3t

CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED

SETH W. FOWLE & SONS, PROPRIETORS, Boston, Mass. Sold by dealers generally.

GENUINE PERUVIAN GUANO.

FARMERS, AGRICULTURISTS and DEALERS in Fertilizers have now an opportunity of obtaining this valuable manure in **small or large lots, at importers' prices**, by applying to the Special Agency just established for the purpose of delivering Genuine Peruvian Guano to consumers at any accessible port or railway station in the country. Full particulars given in Circular, mailed free on application to

R. BALCAZAR,
No. 53 Beaver St., New York.

REFERENCES BY PERMISSION.

Messrs. HOBSON, HURTADO & Co., Financial Agents of the Peruvian Government, 52 Wall Street, New York.

MOSES TAYLOR, Presid't National City Bank, 52 Wall street, New York.

J. C. TRACY, Esq., Peruvian Consul, 28½ Broadway, New York.

may 19 113-d&w10m

Wilmington Journal.

WILMINGTON, N. C:

FRIDAY, JUNE 12, 1874.

STATE NEWS.

They are about to build a new jail in Charlotte.

The small-pox has made its appearance in the vicinity of Pleasant Grove, Caswell county.

There have been received at the penitentiary since the first of the month sixteen convicts, and the cry is "still they come."

A dog in Raleigh committed susancide on Wednesday, by leaping from a window in the third story of the Citizens' National Bank.

The Wadesboro Herald, of this week, publishes Hon. Thos. S. Ashe's letter of acceptance of his nomination to Congress from the Sixth District.

The Wadesboro Herald says: Gen. W. L. T. Prince, of Wadesboro, will deliver the address before the graduates of Peace Institute, Raleigh, on Wednesday, the 17th inst.

Among the names of those who have succeeded in passing the examination at the Military Academy, and are enrolled as cadets, are the following North Carolinians: Simmons B. Jones, R. A. Michaux, Jr., and Frederick Wooley.

Mr. Sandy Kirkpatrick, who lived near Harrisburg Depot, on the North Carolina Railroad, and who was formerly agent at that depot, died, we learn, on Tuesday night, of a [illegible] of the brain, with which he was seized on Monday.

The Kinston Gazette says: We see that P. M. Briggs, of Wilson, announces himself a candidate for Congress in this District. So the [illegible] will not [illegible] into Congress [illegible] as he supposed.

The Milton Chronicle says: All through this section the prospect for even a half crop of tobacco the present season is very gloomy. The failure of plants has been general, and what little has been planted, the black [illegible] destroying. This [illegible] effect—it is the naked truth.

The Asheville Expositor says: Word comes from the engineer corps, from Batt Mountain Gap, Cleaveland and Spartanburg, that the work of completing the surveys of the Asheville and Spartanburg railroad route is proceeding favorably. It is understood the right of way is being secured as they make the survey.

An alligator was caught out of Mrs. J. C. Williams' mill race on last Thursday that measured nine feet in length, and weighed one hundred and eighty pounds, and said to be one hundred years old. Some of the oldest citizens say it was first seen about ninety years ago. Its mate was killed over fifty years ago. So says the Canton Reporter.

The Raleigh Crescent says: We learn from a prominent gentleman from Fayetteville that the turpentine in the county only commenced running a week ago. It requires the same kind of season to make turpentine as it does to make corn. The cold, wet weather has thrown the crop of turpentine back, and about half as much will be made in Cumberland this year as was made last.

The Fayetteville Gazette says: A correspondent writing from Prosperity, Moore county, says that section was recently visited by a severe rain storm, which caused considerable damage on the waters of Fall, Cedar and [illegible] Creeks, injuring mills, washing away fencing, and submerging the lands. Farmers are greatly thrown back, and planting is retarded.

The Goldsboro Messenger says: The Secretary of the Atlantic Council, Patrons of Husbandry, requests us to announce that Ex-Gov. Z. B. Vance has been invited to deliver an address before the Council at its next quarterly meeting, to be held in Goldsboro, on the 18th inst., and that the Governor will, in all probability, accept.

The Winston Sentinel says: Elijah B. Teague, a prominent citizen of this county, died of pneumonia fever, on last Monday morning. Mr. Teague was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1868, and was one of the leaders of the Republican party of this county, and commanded the respect and confidence of the people to a greater degree than any other man of his party in the county.

The Greensboro Patriot says: This is no small fur trade with our place. Mr. W. S. Moore purchased in 1873-'74, the following amount of skins: 6,971 doz. rabbit skins, 865 mink and otter, 3,062 muskrats, 1,049 raccoon, 278 gray fox, 20 red fox, 4,2[illegible] o'possum, 79 cat, 24 skunk. A great increase both in quantity and price over any former year except in the item of mink and otter, the prices for which were lower.

The Salisbury Watchman says: We understand that Mr. Howes, of Gold Hill, has sold the major part of his interest in the mines of that place to a Northern Company, and that the mines will be worked on a large scale. The new company is said to be composed of large capitalists, who will at once greatly increase the appliances for getting out the gold, by putting up the latest and most improved machinery. These, and many other mines in this section, will pay handsomely, if properly worked.

The Charlotte Observer says: A man calling himself A. H. Buckner has recently swindled Mr. Allen Stewart, who keeps a private boarding house in this city, out of eleven days' board. Buckner claimed to hail from Charleston, S. C., and was engaged while here in selling and trying to sell the "Excelsior Duster and Fly Brush." A few mornings ago he bundled up his clothes and remarked that he was going out to have them washed. He hasn't returned since that morning, and it is supposed he hasn't been able to get his washing done yet.

The Durham Plant says: Mary Baldwin, who lives three miles from Durham, gave birth, a few days since, to twins that rival the celebrated Siamese. The children were fully developed in every part, bodies, arms, hands, legs and feet, except there was only one head but two faces with fully developed features, the head bearing a face on either side. One was dead, the other living when born. It is thought had it not been for a fright the mother received, causing a premature birth, that the children would have lived and perhaps been raised. This is one the most remarkable freaks of nature ever known.

Capt. Evans, of the Raleigh Crescent, [illegible] death of Miss Sue [illegible] at 12 o'clock on Thur[illegible] the following appropriate and [illegible] terms:

"She was the daughter of our esteemed citizen, Mr. James McPheeters, and had been an invalid at her home for several months. At length she has fallen from the vine, full of every virtue that adorns a maiden, and fragrant as a lilly dewup with the glittering pearls that bedeck the Christian. The vine on earth bleeds and the garden looks desolate, but Paradise to-day has one more flower, and Heaven rejoices."

Krupp, the proprietor of the mammoth gun factory at Essen, in Germany, has received so many orders from European powers that he is obliged to extend his works beyond his personal ability, and advertises a loan of $7,500,000 to enlarg[illegible] the money to be secured [illegible] cent. upon the works, the [illegible] paid by 1883, at the rate [illegible] every £100 of principal subscribed.

THE GROWING COTTON.

Reports from Tennessee, Arkansas, Alabama and Mississippi.

The committee of statistics of the Memphis Cotton Exchange have just published an interesting report of information, condensed from letters received by them from the 18th to the 26th ult., in answer to interrogatories sent out, dated the 6th ult., from correspondents throughout 25 counties in Tennessee, 27 counties in Mississippi, 27 counties in Arkansas, 11 counties in Alabama and 2 counties in Missouri. The committee say:

Our information is derived from 149 letters, of an average date May 20th—(and in which the above named 92 counties are all represented)—48 from Tennessee, 46 from Mississippi, 37 from Arkansas, 16 from Alabama, and 2 from Southeast Missouri. The answers we have most carefully condensed by States, in which form we give them:

Question 1. How does the acreage of cotton, planted in your county compare with planting same date, 1873?

Answer. Tennessee, 5½ per cent less; Mississippi 9 per cent. less; Arkansas, 8 per cent. less; Alabama, 13 per cent. less, and Missouri, 10 per cent less.

Question 2. How does the acreage of cotton, planted in your county, compare with 1872?

Answer. Tennessee, 2 per cent. less; Mississippi, 5 per cent. less; Arkansas, 1 per cent. less; Alabama, 7 per cent. less, and Missouri, 8 per cent. less.

Question 3. Has the cotton planting season closed in your county? If not, what proportion more do you estimate will be planted?

Answer. Tennessee, 1 per cent.; Mississippi, 2 per cent.; Arkansas, 4 per cent.; Alabama, 1½ per cent. more.

Question 4. How does the acreage in corn, wheat, oats and hay, planted in your county, compare with planting of 1873?

Answer. Tennessee, 11½ per cent. more; Mississippi, 1[illegible] per cent more; Alabama, 10 per cent. more; Missouri, 1[illegible] per cent. more; Arkansas, 15 per cent. more.

Question 5. How does the acreage of corn, wheat, oats and hay, planted in your county, compare with planting of 1872?

Answer. Tennessee, 7 per cent. more; Mississippi, 11½ per cent. more; Arkansas, 13 per cent. more; Alabama, 9 per cent. more; Missouri, 25 per cent. less.

Question 6. Has corn planting been completed? If not, what proportion additional do you estimate will still be planted?

Answer. Tennessee, 8 per cent. more; Mississippi, 10 per cent. more; Arkansas, [illegible] per cent. more; Alabama, 9 per cent. more; Missouri, 10 per cent. more.

Question 7. Has the labor force in your county increased or decreased? State which, and your estimated proportion as compared with 1873?

Answer. Tennessee, decreased [illegible] per cent.; Mississippi, increased [illegible] per cent.; Arkansas, increased 3 per cent.; Alabama, decreased [illegible] per cent.; Missouri, same.

Question 8. How does the labor force in your county compare with that of 1872 (numerically) at planting season?

Answer. Tennessee, no change; Mississippi, 1 per cent. increase; Arkansas, [illegible] per cent. increase; Alabama, 1 per cent. decrease; Missouri, no change.

Question 9. Do field laborers in your county improve in industry and thriftiness, or do they retrograde? How do they compare with past two seasons?

Answer. Tennessee improved 1 per cent; Mississippi improved [illegible] per cent; Arkansas improved 2 per cent; Alabama retrograded 1 per cent; Missouri improved 5 per cent. We deem it due to state that nearly all these answers are qualified with the explanation that, owing to the large withdrawal of credits heretofore given, is due any improvement in industry, or in other words, [illegible] work or starve. We have but three responses that bear evidence to thriftiness.

Question 10. How does the condition of working stock in your county compare with that of 1873, in numbers and condition?

Answer. Tennessee same number, poor, 1-10, 1-12 good conditioned; Mississippi, [illegible] per cent increased numbers, 1-5 poor, 1-5 fair to well conditioned; Alabama, 1 per cent. decreased numbers, 1-5 poor, 1-5 fair, 3-5 good conditioned; Alabama, 1 per cent increased numbers, 3-10 poor, 6-10 good conditioned; Missouri, same number, generally poor conditioned.

Question 11. Are planting operations, as applied to cotton, as far advanced this year, to date, as at the average of past two years? State difference, as near as possible, in days.

Answer. Tennessee, 11 days later; Mississippi, 18 days later; Arkansas, 14 days later; Alabama, 16 days later; Missouri, 15 days later.

Question 12. What proportion of the cotton crop planted is up? And what the condition of stand?

Answer. Tennessee, 52 per cent up, about [illegible] good, [illegible] fair, [illegible] bad stands; Mississippi, 53 per cent up, about [illegible] fair, good, [illegible] bad stands; Arkansas, 53 per cent up, about [illegible] good, [illegible] fair, [illegible] bad stands; Alabama, 56 per cent up, [illegible] good, [illegible] fair, [illegible] bad stands.

Question 13. What is the condition of corn and other cereals planted in your county?

Answer. Tennessee, condition of corn, about 9-10 reported bad, 1-10 good; of wheat, about [illegible] reported bad, [illegible] good, of oats, about the same [illegible] of wheat. Mississippi, condition of corn, with but five exceptions, reported bad, wheat and oats, about [illegible] reported bad, fair, good. [illegible] reported about [illegible] wheat and oats are [illegible] fair, good. Alabama, corn reported about 1-5 bad, 2-5 fair, [illegible] wheat and oats, about same [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] acreage cotton [illegible] compared with planting of 1873, reported to be 1-10 per cent. [illegible] acreage cotton [illegible] compared with planting of 1872, [illegible] to be 3 1-10 [illegible]

Third. There was estimated yet to be planted of cotton, after 20th ultimo, 1 7 [illegible] the season's planting.

Fourth. There is an estimated increase of corn, planted or to be planted, of 1[illegible] 3-10 per cent., as compared with 1873.

Fifth. There is an estimated increased corn planting of 10 4-10 per cent., as compared with planting of 1872.

Sixth. It is estimated that 10 per cent. of the corn planting would be to consummate after 20th instant.

Seventh. Labor force has increased (numerically) 7-10 per cent. the last year.

Eighth. Labor force has increased (numerically) 1 7-10 per cent. during the past two years.

Ninth. In comparison with past two years laborers show improvements in industry 1 per cent., but nothing in thriftiness.

Tenth. There is a numerical increase in working stock but 6-10 per cent. Condition of work stock is reported 5-10 poor, 3-10 fair, 1-5 good.

Eleventh. Planting operations are reported averaging 15½ days later than for past two years.

Twelfth. Of the cotton planted there is reported as up on the 20th ultimo 55 per cent., of which is reported ¼ bad, ½ fair, ¼ good conditioned. The excessive dry weather since planting has prevented a good stand from coming up, and generally it has been too dry to cultivate in the uplands without injury to the stand.

Thirteenth. The condition of the corn crop is decidedly bad, while that of wheat and oats is only moderately [illegible] suffered from drought.

REMARKS.

[illegible] of our correspondents in[illegible] disposition to increased crops of cereals, inclusive of millet and rye, as also to increased hay crops.

There has been since the 20th inst., but very light and partial showers; a very general complaint exists of the want of rain.

[Fayetteville (Ga) Express.]

"DE PERVISIONS, JOSIAR."

A Couple of Lincoln County Darkies Express their Ideas About Civil Rights.

A sapient loooking Fayetteville darkey, oscillating between twenty and twenty-five summers, over-took an old negro on the street the other day, and wedging him in a fence corner, proceeded to acquaint him with all the gorgeous provisions of the Civil Rights bill. Young Africa imparted to Old Africa a fund of valuable information, "thusly:"

"Well, Uncle Billy, Sumner's Swivel Rights Bill hab passed de Senate ob de United States widout a murmur."

"Is dat so, Josiar?"

"Jesso, Uncle Billy. And say, Uncle Billy, we colored pussons is gwine to see whose pervisions is in de pot. We is gwine to be allowed to ride free on de railroads, smoke in de ladies' car, and put our feets on de percussions ob de seats wheneber we dam please."

"Is dat so, Josiar?"

"Jess so, Uncle Billy. And say, Uncle Billy, we's gwine to be allowed to stop at de hotels and set at de head ob de table, and hab de biggest slices ob de chickens, and lay around in de parlor and spit on de carpets, and make de white trash hustle demselves and wait on us widout grumblin'; and when de boss ob de concern shoves a bill at us, we'll hab him sent to Washin'ton and obscured in de plenipotentiary."

"*Is dat so*, Josiar?"

"Jess so, Uncle Billy. And say, Uncle Billy, we's gwine to be allowed to go to de white schools and set on de flattorm wid de teacher and l'arn gehograyhy, triggernometry, gehominy, Latin, Dutch, French, Choctaw, algeebry, r eumatics, de rule of thrice and de diarree."

"Good gracious! is dat so, Josiar?"

"Jess so, Uncle Billy And say, Uncle Billy, we's gwine to be allowed to be buried in italic coffins wid looking glasses on top ob dem, and dey will hab to carry us on a hocarse to de grabe yard and bury us on top ob de white folks, so when de day ob resurrection am arrived and de angel Gabriel come tootin' along, he'll sing out troo his trumpet, 'All ob you colored gemmen rise fust!' And say, Uncle Billy, de pervisions ob dat Bill———"

"What's dat you say 'bout pervisions, Josiar?"

"Well, Uncle Billy, as I was gwine on to state, de pervisions ob dat bill—"

"Stop right dar, Josiar. You say dare's pervisions in dat bill?"

"Jess so, Uncle Billy. De pervisions ob de bill—"

"*Stop* right dar, Josiar. Ef dare's pervisions in dat bill, I want a sack ob flour dis berry minit. Dam de smokin' in de ladies' car, and de geography, and de latin, and de italic coffins! I want de pervisions, Josiar. Dey's all dere is in de bill wuff a dam cent!"

Domestic Incident.

Scene.—Oh, most anywhere. Time, Morning. Sister (home from boarding school, to brother who never gets up till delay becomes dangerous): "Willy, the orient flames with golden splendor—arise! our morning refection awaits your presence!"

(William doesn't hear.)

Mother (shouts afterwards, and making a great clattering on the balusters with the broomstick). "Wi-i-illiam! get up this instant, you lazy dogskin you, and come down to breakfast!"

(William doesn't hear.)

Father (a few minutes later). "Bill!"

William (springing out of bed). "Coming sir!"—*Boston Courier*.

WANTED HIS CIVIL RIGHTS.

An Irish Maiden's Response to an Insolent African.

'Twas on Saturday night last that Fred. Wiley, an Adonis of charcoal hue, who acts as an assistant in the kitchen of the Lamar House, approached Miss Mary Donahue, a buxom Irish maiden whose renowned skill as the pastry cook of the Lamar House is known the city over, and said to her that, as the Civil Rights Bill had passed, he wanted her to array herself in her best finery the next morning and go to church with him. The maiden looked up in surprise, and noticing that the dusky Adonis seemed in earnest, demanded to know if he meant what he said. All unawares of the danger of insulting a maiden of the brave, virtuous and impulsive Irish race, he replied that he did. No sooner were the words out of his mouth than down upon his great skull came, with terrific force, the heavy wooden ladle which Mary held in her hand, and the blood flowed profusely from the wound that the blow caused. His first experiment in "Civil Rights" slightly cooled his ardor.—*Knoxville Chronicle*.

BREAKING GROUND FOR A NEW PARTY.

A Washington special to the New York Graphic says:

The new party movement is at length fairly under way. Some nineteen Western members of Congress have recently adopted a platform which they propose as the nucleus of a new party organization. This platform runs somewhat as follows:

First, a call for a constitutional convention to effect several changes in the fundamental laws of the United States, among which will be: (a) The election of President, Vice-President and Senators by the people; (b) subordinating all corporations to the National Government; (c) disallowing a special provision to any corporation; (d) adding largely to the authority of the General Government in matters affecting transportation and the trades of the country; (e) making such banking provisions as will allow the General Government to institute banks under its own authority.

Second, an immediate agitation for committing Congress and the nation at once to the carrying out of the scheme of the five great artificial water routes recommended by the transportation committee of the Senate.

Third, the construction of at least two direct freight railways, under the authority of the general government, so as to regulate the charges on the main lines of the country.

With regard to the currency question, the majority of those who attend are in favor of inflation, but, as yet, it is not made a cardinal doctrine of the new party. They will await the course of events. The new combinations are made without reference to old party lines, and it is stated that a no less distinguished politician than Senator Morton will be its leader. The movement has the countenance, it is said, of Logan, but the bulk of its adherents are members of the House of Representatives.

A great calamity has befallen the wine crop in France, which up to the end of April had been one of unusual promise. Early in May cold, sharp winds, accompanied by rain, hail and snow, set in, and severe frosts blighted the crops in the north, east and southwest of France. It is estimated that three-fourths of the vineyard area of the country has been affected. In the Gironde the great vineyards of Chateaux Margaux and Chateau Lafitte escaped injury, but the vineyards on the marshes which border on the river suffered severely. The vines in sandy soil were but slightly touched, while those on the gravely plains were affected even less.

Col. Waddell and Mr. Norment.

KENANSVILLE, N. C., May 25, 1874.

Editor Magnolia Monitor:

DEAR SIR:—The inclosed letter from Hon. A. M. Waddell, and the other from Capt. W. L. Norment, will explain themselves.

I desire to say that Col. Waddell was mistaken in supposing that I was chairman of the Duplin delegation. I was chairman of that delegation at the Wilmington Convention, but not at Magnolia. Dr. W. J. Blount was our chairman at the last named convention.

While there was a respectable minority opposed to Col Waddell, a decided majority of the delegates gave him an enthusiastic support in which they doubtless reflected the wishes of a majority of our people. And the minority who preferred some one else, have already fallen into line, and old Duplin will roll up her accustomed or an increased majority.

As for my old class-mate and friend, Capt. W. S. Norment, I desire to say that he has always been as true as steel, and the Piedmont Press does him gross injustice when it puts him among the bolters who went for Merrimon. He voted, as the Journal shows, for Vance from beginning to end. I speak for him, as I know he will receive, the undivided support of the Conservatives of glorious old Duplin. Indeed, the nominees for each of the positions with the Conservatives everywhere, may rest assured that Duplin county will do her full duty now as heretofore.

Yours, very truly,

J. N. STALLINGS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 13, 1874.

Dear Sir:—Allow me to thank you as Chairman, and the whole delegation from Duplin county, for the warm and unfaltering support which you gave me in the late convention at Magnolia. I am sincerely grateful for this evidence of friendship from the noble people of the banner county of the District, and shall earnestly strive to merit their confidence in the future as I have received it in the past.

Not only newspaper accounts, but private information from various sources, assure me of the fact that I owe a heavy debt of gratitude to glorious old Duplin. I shall certainly endeavor in every way to repay it.

Will you do me the kindness to express to all of your delegation my heartfelt thanks, and give them the assurance that I very highly appreciate what they have done for me? Congress will probably sit until July, and I expect to have to leave here before then to begin my canvass. I hope to spend several days in Duplin, and return in person the thanks herein feebly expressed.

With kind regards, I am yours very truly,

A. M. WADDELL.

J. N. STALLINGS, Esq., Kenansville, N. C.

LUMBERTON, N. C., May 20, 1874.

J. N. Stallings, Esq:

MY DEAR SIR:—I received a letter from a friend, who is in attendance on your Court, in which he states that it was reported in Kenansville that I was a Merrimon bolter in the Vance-Merrimon Senatorial election of 1872. This mistake was started by the Piedmont Press, a Western paper. If you will get the House Journal for 1872—page 77 to 109 inclusive—you will see that I voted for Gov. Vance, as Col. Allen, Buck Outlaw and Dick Stanford all knew. Please correct this matter for me, and, if necessary, put a denial of the same in the Magnolia paper. The Journal will show the matter a falsehood, and I think I can depend upon one of my classmates to set me right in this quarter.

Your old friend,

W. S. NORMENT.

THE WHITE SLAVES OF ENGLAND.

Barbarity and Profligacy of the Brickmakers—Horrors of the Salt Works at Droitwich.

LONDON, May 1.—Occasionally one finds treasure in a Blue Book, just as one occasionally finds a diamond in the straw at the bottom of a cab or a £10 note in the dust bin. Here, for example, is a Blue Book just published, containing the reports of the inspectors of factories for last year. Parts of this sober and official volume have all the interest of a sensational romance—yes, more than that, since its statements are not only founded on fact but are fact. One of the inspectors goes to examine the brickmakers, and he finds them to be—a most barbarous, semi-civilized, ignorant set. Men and boys look like red Indians; the sand used in brick making being burnt red their bodies are covered with it; they work bareheaded, barefooted, with exposed breasts and with wild looks, drinking all day Sunday; Monday and Tuesday dog fighting and man fighting, They resume work on Wednesdays, when the poor little unfortunates (that is the children of both sexes, who are made to do the hardest part of the labor), are made to toil away, stamping and carrying, and pressing a good fortnight's work in three or four days. One man who last week earned in four days twenty-eight shillings ($6 60 in gold), took his wife home a loaf of bread and six pence. The rest of the money had been spent in beer and dog-fighting. The law is that children under twelve must not be employed at work; but in the back country and other places this provision is continually violated. One man who earned by his own work $600 a year, made his son of twelve years work all night—every night from 6 p. m. to 6 a. m. During the day the boy had to go to school, and out of the twenty-four hours he had only seven for meals and sleep.

But all this, bad as it is, is nothing compared with what goes on in the salt works of Droitwich. There the custom is for men and women to work together through the night; and as the heat of the works is great and the evaporation of salt spoils clothing, the men and women strip off their clothing and work together all night long with no covering above the waist, and none below save a single petticoat or a pair of trowsers. The scenes enacted at these works are horrible beyond description and chastity, morality and decency among the workers are words destitute of meaning.

Since the recent experience in Arizona diamonds, all stories of western gems are received with caution. The Denver (Col.) *News* asserts, however, that some very fine sapphires have recently been found near that city; one which was sold in the rough for $2 by the finder, who was ignorant of its value, proved to be worth $500 after cutting. The *News* also reports that some beautiful emeralds have been picked up in the same neighborhood.

Prussian discipline deals hardly with those Germans who flinch under its yoke. A Saxon officer, a Hanoverian by birth, who had served King George till the time of his dethronement, and when expatriated sought refuge under the Saxon banner, has been cashiered for refusing to drink the Emperor William's health on a public occasion. A Bavarian corporal of the reserve has now been dealt out even more rigorous punishment for a lesser offence. Regarding the war medal of 1870-'71, as a badge of servitude to Prussia, he has declined to wear it, and for this offence he has been sentenced to degradation and a year's imprisonment. Against this sentence the corporal has appealed, on the ground that he cannot be compelled to wear decorations; but opinion in Germany seems to doubt whether his suit will be successful.

No Other Medicine ever attained such an unprecedented sale as Helmbold's Buchu. Its name and fame are known everywhere; and it deserves its great reputation, for it has undoubted merit. It is warranted to cure all diseases of the kidneys and the urinary organs. Beware of counterfeits. Genuine has proprietary stamp of H. T. Helmbold on each bottle.

Pic-Nic at Ormsby's Bluff.

Dear Journal:

Last Wednesday, under the supervision of the Rocky Point Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, a good portion of the beauty and chivalry of Rocky Point met at Ormsby's Bluff, for the purpose of pic-nicking it.

Your correspondent, after a hard morning's work, arrived there about 12 M., the crowd having been there sufficiently long to be in full glee I was met with a public reprimand by about two dozen pretty young ladies and as many gentlemen for my tardiness. Asking and receiving pardon, I was allowed to partake of the pleasures and hospitalities of the "nickers." I would like to give you a description of the place, but I will necessarily fall far short of justice, as naturally it is one of the prettiest places in our county.

It is on North East river, about twenty-five miles from Wilmington, in Rocky Point Township—the width of the river at that point is about two hundred yards. On the west side is a "bluff" of about thirty feet. Immediately on the shore is a pine grove, with no undergrowth. One hundred yards from there is a beautiful oak grove of about four acres, which makes it naturally the place for a pic-nic. In addition to this, the Messrs. Ormsby Bro.'s, owners of the property, have erected a nice little cottage and store, where they carry on a regular merchandising business. They have greatly improved the place, which renders it decidedly the place for a pleasure gathering.

After looking around a little, I soon discovered a platform, erected temporarily, by those excellent gentlemen, Messrs Ormsby, full of the young people, engaged in that healthful amusement, dancing. How they do enjoy it!

After a little talking and dancing, dinner was announced. Then I was surprised. I thought the summer was always considered a poor time in the country; but, sir, the table was laden with everything you could wish for. Every one, I believe, did it justice—I *know* I did.

After dinner, Capt. Henry, of the steamer Caswell, which runs from Wilmington to Bannerman's Bridge, regularly, invited the party to take a ride up the river. They accepted his kind offer, and soon all were comfortably seated on the boat. He took them up the river about 7 miles and back; the trip was very pleasant indeed, and after landing, when the Captain steamed away up the river, the woods echoed and re-echoed the loud hurrahs for Capt. Henry from the crowd on shore.

Night drawing near, it was evident that a separation must take place, consequently about 5 o'clock p. m., a vote of thanks was tendered Messrs. Ormsby Bros, for their kind and liberable hospitalities, and to Capt. Henry, for the most pleasant feature of the pic-nic. All then dispersed with the happy reflection that every one was more than satisfied wish his day's enjoyment. Hoping that the next one we have on Rocky Point, we can have one of your editors with us.

I am, dear JOURNAL,

Yours Respectfully, PST.

DIED.

At Jersey City, N. J., on Wednesday morning, June 3d, BESSIE ELEANOR, infant daughter of Henry S. and Bessie Servoss, of Abbottsburg, N. C.

In this city, on yesterday, 6th inst., HENRY LEMAWERMAN, infant son of Hardy B. and Ruth A. White, aged 2 years and 2 months.

R. C. JOHNSON,

INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

RETURNS HIS THANKS to the public generally for past favors and hopes by strict attention to business to merit a continuance of the same.

march 27 74-3m

CRESCENT SPECTACLES.

Improve your sight.

THE Crescent Spectacles now offered to the Public are guaranteed superior to all others in the market. For clearness and distinctness of vision they are unrivaled, the total absence of prismatic Pebbles render them especially (*Trade Mark*) desirable. Being ground with great care, they are free from all imperfections and impurities. They are mounted in Gold, Silver, Shell, Rubber and Steel frames and will last many years without change.

For sale only by our Agents.

J. H. ALLEN, Jeweler and Optician is sole Agents for Wilmington, N. C.

☞ None genuine without the trade mark Stamped on every pair. Manufactured by FELLOWS, HOLMES & CLAPP. New York.

Look for Trade Mark. No peddlers employed.

march 27 13-wly

PARENTS REDUCE YOUR SHOE BILLS TWO THIRDS BY BUYING

SILVER TIPPED SHOES.

march 6 w6m

North Carolina,

DUPLIN COUNTY.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Henry E. Kornegay, Administrator William Bostick, Plaintiff, vs. Rebecca Rouse, Richard Bostick and others, Defendants.

Petition to sell Real Estate for Assets.

It appearing to the Court that John Bostick, one of the defendants in this cause, is a non-resident of this State, on motion, it is ordered that publication be made in the Weekly Wilmington JOURNAL, a newspaper published in the city of Wilmington, N. C., for six successive weeks, notifying the said John Bostick to appear at the office of the Superior Court Clerk of said county, at the Court House, in Kenansville, on the 20th day of June next, to answer the said petition or the same will be heard ex parte as to him.

J. D. SOUTHERLAND,

C. S. Court, Duplin county, N. C.

april 16 w6w

BLATCHLEY'S

Improved CUCUMBER WOOD PUMP. Tasteless, Durable, Efficient and Cheap. The best Pump for the least money. Attention is especially invited to Blatchley's Patent Improved Bracket and New Drop Check Valve, which can be withdrawn without removing the Pump, or disturbing the joints. Also, the Copper Chamber, which never cracks or scales, and will outlast any other.

For sale by Dealers and the Trade generally. Inquire for Blatchley's Pump, and if not for sale in your town, send direct to

CHAS. C. BLATCHLEY, Manufacturer

506 Commerce St., Philadelphia, Pa.

march 20 w-8m

For Register of Deeds.

WE HEREBY ANNOUNCE JAMES THOMPSON as a candidate for the office of Register of Deeds for New Hanover county.

MANY CITIZENS.

april 21 98-d3t&wte

STONEWALL FERTILIZER!

Highly Concentrated. Has ALWAYS been manufactured on the basis of a guaranteed analysis. Will NOW be sold subject to all laws in regard to Fertilizers, with THE SAME guaranteed analysis.

R. C. FLANNAGAN & SON,

Charlottesville, Va.

april 24 wlm

GEORGE A. NEWELL,

DEALER IN ALL KINDS

Sewing Machines,

AND GENERAL REPAIRS OF SAME.

MAGNOLIA, N. C.

I keep on hand a full supply of needles for all the leading machines in use—Oil, Tuckers, Rufflers, Corders, &c., &c.

H. C. Goodrich's Patent Hemmers and Dress Braiders to suit all machines, consists of 4 Hemmers and a Dress Braider for one dollar.

Machines improved and attachments added to make them do all varieties of work.

In sending machines for repairs or improvements send only the machine (stand not required) and advise me of its shipment.

In orders for needles or attachments send the amount you wish to invest, and they will be promptly sent on return mail.

march 6 w-3m

TAKE SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR

THE FAVORITE HOME REMEDY.

This unrivalled Medicine is warranted not to contain a single particle of MERCURY, or any injurious mineral substance, but is

PURELY VEGETABLE,

containing those Southern Roots and Herbs, which an all-wise Providence has placed in countries where Liver Diseases most prevail. It will cure all Diseases caused by Derangement of the Liver and Bowels.

Simmons' Liver Regulator or Medicine

Is eminently a Family Medicine; and by being kept ready for immediate resort will save many an hour of suffering and many a dollar in time and doctors' bills.

After over Forty Years' trial it is still receiving the most unqualified testimonials to its virtues from persons of the highest character and responsibility. Eminent physicians commend it as the most

EFFECTUAL SPECIFIC

For Dyspepsia or Indigestion.

Armed with this ANTIDOTE, all climates and changes of water and food may be faced without fear. As a Remedy in MALARIOUS FEVERS, BOWEL COMPLAINTS, RESTLESSNESS, JAUNDICE, NAUSEA,

IT HAS NO EQUAL.

It is the Cheapest, Purest and Best Family Medicine in the World. Is manufactured only by J. H. ZEILEN & CO., MACON, GA., and PHILADELPHIA.

Price, $1 00. Sold by all Druggists.

jan 31 d&w-27

The Favorite Home Remedy,

PAIN-KILLER,

Has been before the public over THIRTY YEARS, and probably has a wider and better reputation than any other proprietary medicine of the present day. At this period there are but few unacquainted with the merits of the PAIN KILLER; but, while some extol it as a liniment, they know but little of its power in easing pain when taken internally; while others use it internally with great success but are equally ignorant of its healing virtues when applied externally. We therefore wish to say to all, that it is equally successful, whether used internally or externally. It is sufficient evidence of its virtues as a standard medicine to know that it is now used in all parts of the world, and that its sale is constantly increasing. No curative agent has had such a wide spread sale or given such universal satisfaction.

DAVIS' PAIN KILLER is a purely vegetable compound, prepared from the best and purest materials, and with a care that insures the most perfect uniformity in the medicine; and while it is a most effective remedy for pain, is a perfectly safe medicine, even in the most unskilful hands.

It is eminently a FAMILY MEDICINE; and by being kept ready for immediate resort, will save many an hour of suffering, and many dollar in time and doctor's bills.

After over thirty years trial, it is still receiving the most unqualified testimonials to its virtues, from persons of the highest character and responsibility. Eminent Physicians commend it as a most effectual preparation for the extinction of pain. It is not only the best remedy ever known for Bruises, Cuts, Burns, &c., but for Dysentery, or Cholera, or any sort of bowel complaint, it is a remedy unsurpassed for efficiency and rapidity of action. In the great cities of India, and other hot climates, it has become the standard medicine for all such complaints, as well as for Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, and all other kindred disorders For Coughs and Colds, Canker, Asthma and Rheumatic difficulties, it has been proved by the most abundant and convincing testimony to be an invaluable medicine.

We would caution the public against all imitations of our preparation, either in name or style of putting up.

nov 23 123—1m

LOTTERY.

$300,000

Missouri State Lotteries.

Legalized by State Authority and Drawn in Public in St. Louis.

Grand Single Number Scheme.

OF 50,000 NUMBERS

DRAWS THE LAST DAY OF EACH MONTH.

CAPITAL PRIZE, $50,000!

10,380 Prizes, amounting to $300,000. Whole Tickets, $10; Halves, $5; Quarters, $2 50.

The Great Combination Scheme, with a Capital Prize of $62,500, and 32,869 Prizes, amounting to $518,177. Draws every Saturday during the year.

Whole Tickets, $10; Halves $5; Quarters, $2 50.

Address, for Tickets and Circulars,

MURRAY, MILLER & CO., Managers,

Post Office Box 2446 St. Louis, Mo.

april 9 85 d&wly-eod

GIFT ENTERPRISE

The only Reliable Gift Distribution in the Country!

$100,000 00

IN VALUABLE GIFTS!

TO BE DISTRIBUTED IN

L. D. SINE'S

44th SEMI-ANNUAL

GIFT ENTERPRISE

To be drawn Saturday, July 4th, 1874.

One Grand Capital Prize,

$10,000 in Gold!

One prize $5,000 in Silver

Five Prizes $1,000 | Five Prizes $500 | Ten Prizes $100 — EACH in Greenbacks

Two Family Carriages and Matched Horses with Silver-Mounted Harness, worth $1,500 each!

Two Buggies, Horses, &c., worth $600 each!

Two Fine toned Rosewood Pianos, worth $550 each!

Ten Family Sewing Machines, worth $100 each!

1,500 *Gold and Silver Lever Hunting Watches (in all,) worth from $20 to $300 each!*

Gold Chains, Silver-ware, Jewelry, &c., &c.

Number of Gifts, 10,000! Tickets limited to 50,000

AGENTS WANTED TO SELL TICKETS, to whom Liberal Premiums will be paid.

Single Tickets $2; Six Tickets $10; Twelve Tickets $20; Twenty-five Tickets $40.

Circulars containing a full list of prizes, a description of the manner of drawing, and other information in reference to the Distribution, will be sent to any one ordering them. All letters must be addressed to

MAIN OFFICE, L. D. SINE, Box 86,

101 W. Fifth St. CINCINNATI, O

april 28 101-d&w.

Family Sundries.

CHOICE LARGE BEEF TONGUES, SMOKED BEEF,

Choice Small Pig Hams,

Bologna Sausage,

Celebrated Duffield Hams,

Breakfast Bacon,

Choice Fulton Market Beef.

Sugar Cured Shoulders.

Choice Large Mess Mackerel,

Pickled Salmon,

Medicinal Wines and Brandies,

[illegible]

Middlemass Albert Biscuit,

Peek Frean Crackers,

Largest assortment, most extensive variety of fine Family supplies in North Carolina, at lowest prices.

CHAS D. MYERS & CO.,

5 & 7 North Front St.

100 CASES CLARETS,

SAUTERNE AND RHINE WINES,

Choicest Table Brands for Summer use.

CHAS. D. MYERS & CO.,

5 and 7 North Front St.

june 7 136

SEND FOR THE

NEW CATALOGUE AND PRICE LIST, MAILED FREE.

100-Piece French China Dinner Set FOR $22.

FRENCH CHINA AND STONE WARE GIVEN AWAY (almost), Tea, Toilet Sets and everything else same way. Call or send for Catalogues.

WASHINGTON HADLEY'S,

4w 6th Avenue and 12th St., New York.

$25 A DAY GUARANTEED using our WELL AUGER & DRILL in good territory. Endorsed by Governors of IOWA, ARKANSAS & DAKOTA Catalogue free. W. GILES, St. Louis, Mo.

LIVINGSTONE IS DEAD.

For 30 years MILLIONS have intently watched his perilous yet heroic struggles, and grand achievements, and now eagerly desire the Complete Life-History of this world renowned hero and benefactor, which unfolds also the curiosities and wealth of a wild and wonderful country. It is just ready. 2,000 Agents wanted quickly. One agent sold 184, another 196 one week. For particulars, address HUBBARD BROS., either Philadelphia, Boston, or Cincinnati, O. 4w

"EDEOGRAPHY" A new book on the art of Writing by Sound; a complete system of Phonetic Short-Hand, the shortest, most simple, easy, and comprehensive, enabling any one in a short time to report trials, speeches, sermons, &c. The Lord's Prayer is written with 49 strokes of the pen, and 140 words per minute. The unemployed should learn this art. Price by mail 50 cents. Agents wanted. Address T. W. EVANS & CO., 139 S. 7th Street, Philadelphia, Pa. 4w

AGENTS Wanted FOR THE CENTENNIAL GAZETTEER OF THE United States.

No book has ever been published of such universal interest to the American people. It appeals to no particular class alone, but to all classes; to men and women of all professions, creeds, occupations and political opinions—to Farmers, Lawyers, Business Men, Mechanics, Physicians, Politicians, Teachers, Students, Manufacturers, Salesmen, men of learning and men who can only read, to old and young. All want it as a book of constant reference, and to preserve for their children and children's children as the only complete and reliable work showing the gigantic results of The First One Hundred Years of the Greatest Republic the World Ever Saw. It is not a luxury but a necessity to every well-informed American citizen. Agents make $100 to $300 per month. Send for circular. ZIEGLER & McCURDY, Philadelphia, Pa. 4w

FOR

COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS,

AND ALL THROAT DISEASES,

USE

WELLS' CARBOLIC TABLETS.

PUT UP IN BLUE BOXES.

A TRIED AND SURE REMEDY.

Sold by all Druggists. w

DYSPEPSIA CURED. DR. J. M. SHARP'S DYSPEPSIA PILL.

Dr. Sharp's Specific cures Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Constipation, Vomiting of Food, Sour Stomach, Water Brash, Heartburn, Low Spirits, &c. In thirty-five years never failing to cure the most obstinate cases. Sold by druggists generally. J. K. McILHENNY, Agent for Wilmington, N. C. Depot, 145 Eighth st., N. Y. Circulars mailed on application. 4w

Waters' Concerto Organs

are the most beautiful *in* style *and* perfect in tone ever made. *The* CONCERTO STOP *is the* best ever placed in any Organ. *It is produced by an* extra set of reeds, peculiarly voiced, *the* EFFECT *of which is* MOST CHARMING *and* SOUL-STIRRING *while its* IMITATION *of the* HUMAN VOICE *is* SUPERB. *Terms liberal.*

WATERS' Philharmonic, Vesper and Orchestral ORGANS

in UNIQUE FRENCH CASES, *are among the* best made, *and* combine PURITY *of* VOICING *with* great volume of tone. Suitable *for* PARLOR, CHURCH, *or* MUSIC HALL.

WATERS' New Scale PIANOS *have* great power *and a* fine singing tone, *with* all modern improvements, *and are the* BEST PIANOS MADE. These Organs *and* Pianos *are* warranted *for* 6 years. PRICES EXTREMELY LOW *for* cash *or* part cash, *and* balance *in* monthly *or* quarterly payments. Second-hand instruments taken *in* exchange Agents Wanted in every County *in the* U. S. *and* Canada. A liberal discount *to* Teachers, Ministers, Churches, Schools, Lodges, *etc.* ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES MAILED.

HORACE WATERS & SON,

481 Broadway, New York.

4w Box 3567.

The Highest Medical Authorities of Europe say the strongest Tonic, Purifier and Deobstruent known to the medical world is

JURUBEBA

It arrests decay of vital forces, exhaustion of the nervous system, restores vigor to the debilitated, cleanses vitiated blood, removes vesicle obstructions and acts directly on the Liver and Spleen. Price $1 a bottle. JOHN Q. KELLOGG, 18 Platt St., New York. 4w

$20 SAVED FLORENCE. $20 SAVED

The Long contested Suit of the FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO., against the Singer, Wheeler & Wilson and Grover & Baker Companies, involving over $250,000,

Is finally decided by the Supreme Court of the United States in favor of the FLORENCE, which alone has broken the monopoly of high prices.

THE NEW FLORENCE

is the ONLY machine that sews backward and forward, or to the right and left.

Simplest—Cheapest—Best

Sold for Cash only. Special Terms to CLUBS and DEALERS.

April, 1874 Florence, Mass.

"PSYCHOMANCY, or SOUL CHARMING." How either sex may fascinate and gain the love and affections of any person they choose instantly. This simple mental acquirement all can possess, free, by mail, for 25c., together with a marriage guide, Egyptian Oracle, Dreams, Hints to Ladies, Wedding-Night Shirt &c. A queer book. Address T. WILLIAM & CO., Pubs. Phila. 4w

Molasses--Sugar--Coffee--Flour.

175 BBLS. S. H. SYRUP,

100 " SUGAR—all grades,

150 Sacks Prime Rio Coffee,

1,000 Bbls. Flour,

For sale low by

WILLIAMS & MURCHISON.

Bacon--Pork--Lard.

150 Boxes D. S. and Smoked Sides,

100 Barrels C. M. Pork,

75 Tubs Lard.

For sale low by

WILLIAMS & MURCHISON

Soap--Snuff--Candles--Candy.

75 BOXES SOAP,

25 Cases (1 oz.) Snuff,

100 Boxes Candles,

200 Half Boxes Candles,

75 Boxes Candy,

For sale low by

WILLIAMS & MURCHISON

Corn! Corn!

6,000 Bushels Prime White Corn,

7,500 " " mixed Corn, daily expected,

For sale low by

WILLIAMS & MURCHISON

june 7 136

Another Large

INVOICE OF THOSE FINE

FISHING RODS.

Just received at

GILES & MURCHISON'S.

june 7 136

Sugar House Syrup.

250 BBLS. S. H. SYRUP.

For sale by

KERCHNER & CALDER BROS.

june 7 136—

Meal, Flour, Rice and Coffee.

1,000 Bushels Meal,

950 Barrels Flour—all grades,

40 Tierces and Bbls. Rice,

100 Bags Coffee,

For sale by

KERCHNER & CALDER BROS.

june 7 136

A WORD TO THE INVALID.

If you want a healthy Liver and pure Blood take SIMMONS' HEPATIC COMPOUND or LIVER CURE. It will give you an appetite and prove a blessing to the suffering. E. L. KING & SON, Proprietors and Manufacturers, Columbia, S. C. For sale at wholesale and retail at manufacturers prices at JAMES C. MUNDS' Drug Store, Third street, opposite City Hall, Wilmington, N. C.

jan 16-14-d3m&w12m

THE CELEBRATED

TAYLOR COTTON GINS!

A FULL SUPPLY OF ALL SIZES ON HAND.

TERMS: $3 50 Per Saw, Cash or City Acceptance.

Deliverable at any Depot on the Cape Fear River, the North Eastern Railroad, the Cheraw & Darlington Railroad, the Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta Railroad, the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad, and the Carolina Central Railway.

DeROSSET & CO.,

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

Manufacturers' Agents for Eastern South, and North Carolina.

SUB-AGENTS:

L. H. DeROSSET, Monroe; JNO. N. McCALL, Lilesville, Anson County.

june 3 D&Wtf Liberal Discounts to Merchants

THE ATLANTIC HOTEL,

BEAUFORT, N. C.

REMODELED AND REFITTED by its present owner, ROBERT D. GRAHAM, Esq., of Mecklenburg County, North Carolina, is now open for the reception of guests for the Season of 1874, under a

New Management,

This Hotel is situated immediately over the waters of the Harbor and commands a fine view of the Banks, Old Topsail Inlet and the Atlantic Ocean. Owing to its peculiar situation flies and mosquitoes are almost unknown.

With the tide flowing constantly under the building, its attractiveness in point of coolness and cleanliness, is superior to any Hotel upon the Atlantic coast.

THE ROOMS are ample and accessible to the sea-breeze, while the addition of covered piazzas and the Music Hall on the South end, affords a pleasant retreat from the glare of the sun by day, and a delightful court through which to chase the fleeting hours "on the light fantastic" by night.

Among the chief attractions of this justly celebrated Summer Resort is the Surf Bathing, and our old patrons will recognize a decided improvement in the neat Dressing Rooms erected conveniently upon the beach.

BATHING HOUSES upon an improved plan are attached to the Hotel, where guests may at once enjoy the exhilerating effects of salt water, and learn the *art of swimming*.

A Brass and String Band is in attendance for the season.

The choicest Wines and Liquors are to be had at the Bar of the undersigned, located conveniently to the Dining Rooms. Billiards, Ten Pins, and Flying Trapeze are offered for those who relish such pastime.

CROQUET PARKS have been arranged for the use of guests free of charge.

An abundant supply of ICE has been provided for the season.

BOATS, fast sailing and well managed, can be had at any time for Pic Nic Parties or for visiting such points as may be desired.

The subscriber, aided by courteous and competent assistants, and a corps of obliging and attentive servants, flatters himself that he will be able to give satisfaction to all who may patronize him, and that the season of 1874, under his management, will be more attractive than any previous year since the war.

THE TABLE will be supplied with every article to be found at the first-class hotels of the interior, besides OYSTERS, ESCALOPS, SOFT CRABS, TURTLES, and the varieties of fish abounding in the prolific waters of the Harbor and Ocean.

TERMS:

Per Day, $2,50. Per Week, $15 00. Two Weeks, $25,00. Three Weeks, $35,00. Four Weeks, $43,00. Calendar Month, $45,00.

Special arrangements made with families and excursionists.

All business communications must be addressed to the undersigned.

GEO. W. CHARLOTTE, Proprietor.

may 15 [illegible]

J. A. BYRNE, W. R. KENAN.

BYRNE & KENAN,

GENERAL INSURANCE AGENCY.

—OFFICE—

Commercial Exchange Buildings,

NORTH WATER STREET.

MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE, NEWARK, N. J., Cash Assets	$28,511,173
IMPERIAL FIRE, LONDON, Assets, Gold	$8,000,000
FIREMAN'S FUND, CALIFORNIA, Assets, Gold	$[illegible]
OLD DOMINION FIRE, VIRGINIA, Cash Assets	[illegible]
FARMVILLE FIRE, VIRGINIA, Capital	$[illegible]
MANHATTAN FIRE, NEW YORK, Assets	$[illegible]
CLAY, FIRE, KENTUCKY, Assets	$[illegible]
Total	$[illegible]

feb 6

Notice.

IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT APPLICATION has been made for a reissue of Certificate No. 541, dated November 20th, 1846, for [illegible] shares Capital Stock of the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad Company, the original certificate having been lost.

ELLEN L. SHUTE.

may 19 w 4w

L. B. FONVILLE, H. M. WATSON.

FONVILLE & WATSON,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

HAMS, SIDES,

SHOULDERS, PORK, BACON, LARD Flour Meal, Molasses, Coffees, Sugars, Wines, Liquors, Tobaccos, Canned Goods, Country Produce, &c., including a general assortment of Family supplies.

New and Fresh Goods arriving daily and sold at a small advance on New York cost cash. Orders from the country especially solicited.

FONVILLE & WATSON.

may 8 w3m

Iron in the Blood

SYRUP PERUVIAN AN IRON TONIC

THE PERUVIAN SYRUP Vitalizes and Enriches the Blood, Tones up the System, Builds up the Broken-down, Cures Female Complaints, Dropsy, Debility, Humors, Dyspepsia, &c. Thousands have been changed by the use of this remedy from weak, sickly, suffering creatures, to strong, healthy, and happy men and women; and invalids cannot reasonably hesitate to give it a trial.

Caution.—Be sure you get the right article. See that "Peruvian Syrup" is blown in the glass. Pamphlets free. Send for one. SETH W. FOWLE & SONS, Proprietors, Boston, Mass. For sale by druggists generally.

Hay! Hay! Hay!

250 BALES A NO. 1 HAY,

For sale by

KERCHNER & CALDER BROS

june 7 136

Wagons! Wagons!

10 TWO-HORSE Turpentine Wagons,

5 ONE-HORSE Turpentine Wagons,

For sale by

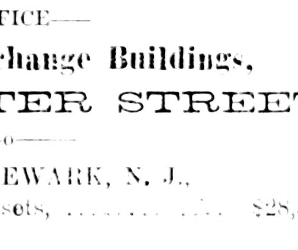
KERCHNER & CALDER BROS.

june 7 136

JAMES LEFFEL'S

IMPROVED DOUBLE

TURBINE WATER WHEEL.



POOLE & HUNT, Baltimore,

MANUFACTURERS

FOR THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.

Nearly 7,000 now in use, working under heads varying from 2 to 240 feet. 24 sizes, from 5½ to 96 inches.

The most powerful Wheel in the Market, and most economical in use of Water.

Large ILLUSTRATED Pamphlet sent post free.

MANUFACTURERS, ALSO, OF

Portable and Stationary Steam Engines and Boilers, Babcock & Wilcox Patent Tubulous Boiler, Ebaugh's Crusher for Minerals, Saw and Grist Mills, Flouring Mill Machinery, Machinery for White Lead Works and Oil Mills, Shafting, Pulleys and Hangers.

SEND FOR CIRCULARS.

feb 24 wlm

NOTICE.

BY VIRTUE OF THE POWER OF SALE vested in us conferred, in a mortgage made to us by H. C. Rockwell, to secure the payment of money, including, among other property a Store House and Lot in Whiteville now occupied by "The Whiteville Wine Company," we will sell said Store House and Lot at the Court House door in Whiteville on MONDAY, the first day of June next, at Public Auction.

Terms of Sale—One Hundred Dollars cash, the balance of the purchase money payable the first day of January, A. D., 1875.

WILLIAMS & MURCHISON, Mortgagees.

By J. W. ELLIS, Attorney.

may 8 w

PRINTING NEATLY EXECUTED at the shortest notice and the most reasonable terms.